

PEACESEEMSATHAND

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AGREE TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

President Addresses an Identical Note to Both Powers - Czar Caste the Die, and Says He Will Accept Terms if Not Humiliating.

Peace negotiations between Russia and Japan will be instituted as a result of the efforts of President Roosevelt to end the war. The two nations will deal directly with each other, to prevent any attempt at interference from any European power, and it is not unlikely that the negotiations will be conducted in Manchuria between the truest allies of Ouyama and Luevitch. Through President Roosevelt, Russia knows in a general way of the most important demands Japan will make and is satisfied with them. The way that leads to peace has been cleared and those who are familiar with all that has been done are confident that no obstacle will arise to block it.

The conclusion of the President's efforts to establish a working basis on which the belligerents could discuss and agree to peace terms was announced at the White House Friday night by giving out a formal and identical note which Mr. Roosevelt sent to Russia and Japan, urging them "for their own sakes and in the interest of the whole civilized world to open direct negotiations for peace."

This note was the final word from the President in a series of exchanges through which compliance with his request had been guaranteed.

The President's offer to assist in arranging the time and place for the peace conference is purely a formality, an evidence of friendship. There is no idea that either Russia or Japan will call on him to act in that capacity, for it is well understood that they are to deal directly with each other. The President has declared from the beginning that when the time came to end the war she would deal with no other power than Russia and through no other power. The czar took precisely the same position when he was approached by Ambassador Meyer and announced that as a condition precedent to any peace negotiations it must be understood that Japan's terms would be reasonable and involve no humiliation for Russia and that the two nations would be left to settle their quarrel between themselves and on their own terms.

Text of President's Note.

The text of the President's note to the belligerents is as follows:

The President feels that the time has come when, in the interest of all mankind, he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited the ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese governments, not only for their own sakes but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another.

The President suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediaries. In order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks that the governments addressed do now agree to such a meeting and is asking the governments likewise to agree.

While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to these peace negotiations, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers or in any other way the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace.

Harvesting All the Year Around.

Harvesting goes on in one quarter or another of the globe all the year round. In January it is the New Zealand and the native Argentine who cut their wheat; in February and March the East Indian and the Egyptian.

April finds the same operation in full swing in Cyprus, Asia Minor, Persia and Cuba. In May China and Japan have their turn, while June is perhaps the busiest month in this respect during the whole year for them Turkey, Greece, Spain, southern France, as well as most of the Southern States of America, are all equally busy.

The more northerly States of America, as well as Austria, Germany and parts of Russia, do their harvest gathering in July and August.

August, of course, is particularly the month for Great Britain, and September and October for Sweden and Norway. Peru and South Africa are busy harvesting in November and December.

A Million Immigrants.

The immigration authorities at New York estimate that 1,000,000 aliens will land in the United States during this year. Last year the country received 812,570 immigrants, and now aliens are pouring into our ports at a greater rate than ever before.

David H. Moore was appointed by the President to be collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Ohio, to succeed the late John C. O. Kretzschmar, on the recommendation of Senator Foraker.

WHERE RUSSIA'S FLEET WAS WIPED OUT BY TOGO'S WAR SHIPS.



The scene of the great naval fight is shown on the map, with the course of Rojestvensky's ships to the waters in which they were destroyed. The Russians left the China Sea May 24, and threaded the Bashi channel, between Luzon and Formosa, passed into the western sea and entered Korea Strait the morning of May 27. In the afternoon the fighting began east of the Tsu Islands, or in Krusenstern channel. Here the Russians suffered the greatest losses, chiefly through torpedo attacks at night and from submarines, the vessels that had not been sunk being driven ashore on the adjacent coast of Nanto province, Japan. The Liancourt rocks, where four vessels surrendered Sunday morning, May 28, also are shown. Part of Togo's fleet, whose base was Masampoh, in delivering the attack passed through the channel between the Tsu Islands and forced the enemy toward the Japanese shore, but the main division rounded the Tsu Islands on the north and effectively barred the passage of the Russians. Iki Island, behind which Uru was concealed and whence he delivered a rear attack, is thirty miles southeast of the Tsu Islands.

MUTINY IN THE BATTLE.

Nebogoff Is Thrown Overboard or Bound in His Cabin.

Details from a trustworthy source leave little room for doubt, says a dispatch from St. Petersburg, that Admiral Nebogoff's sailors mutinied in the battle of the Sea of Japan and either threw the admiral and many officers overboard or, according to another version, bound them in their cabins and hoisted the white flag. Eight men in Nebogoff's squadron were, it is again asserted, hanged for mutiny while still in the Red sea.

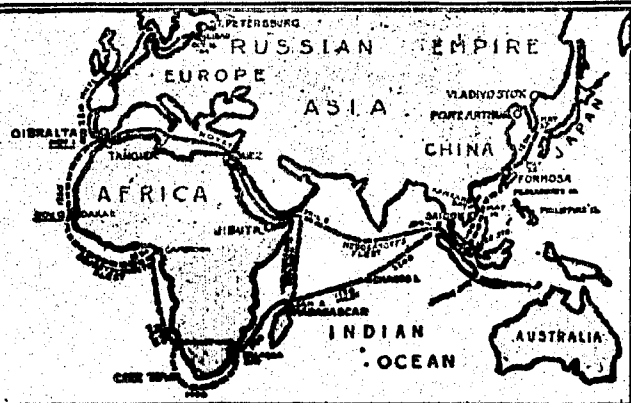
A remarkable story is in circulation concerning the wounded on the Orei. It is said that at the opening of the fight 300 men were killed and wounded, and that the groans and shrieks of the wounded exercised so harmful an effect that it was decided to throw the mortally wounded into the sea.

One hundred and forty, it is said, were thrown overboard. Those slightly wounded were then fastened to the mast to prevent their interference with the fighting of the ship.

FIND REFUGE AT MANILA.

Russian Admiral with Three War Vessels Arrives in American Port.

Bringing with him three Russian cruisers which had escaped from the Japanese in the Korean straits and, protected by a fog, had taken to the open sea, Rear Admiral Enquist sought the protection of the port of Manila at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The vessels were all protected cruisers, the Aurora, his flagship, the Obez and the Jemchug. The



COURSE OF RUSSIAN FLEETS AROUND THE WORLD

vessels were more or less damaged and brought many wounded men to Manila, who received the attention of the American authorities.

The Russian ships were met outside Corregidor Island by Rear Admiral Train with his flagship, the battleship Ohio, accompanied by the Wisconsin, Oregon, Raleigh and Cincinnati. The Aurora saluted the American commander with thirteen guns and the Ohio answered. The American squadron then accompanied the Russian vessels to Manila.

Admiral Enquist will not be permitted to repair his ships at Manila. This government has decided that the damage to the vessels was not caused either by the sea or by storm it will be obliged to refuse permission for the vessels to be repaired. Accordingly Secretary Taft cabled the following instructions to Gov. Wright at Manila regarding the ships:

"Time cannot be given for the repair of the injuries received in battle. Therefore the vessels cannot be repaired unless interned until the end of hostilities."

TOGO'S FLAGSHIP BORE BRUNT.

Had Most Japanese Casualties—List of the Battle Losses.

The Japanese losses in the battle of the Sea of Japan were 113 officers and men killed and 424 officers and men wounded. The completion of the revised list shows that the losses were under the original estimates. The flagship Mikasa was the heaviest loser. The losses were distributed among the fleet as follows:

- Mikasa 63 Asama 15
- Adzuma 39 Naniwa 17
- Shikishima 37 Tokima 17
- Asahi 31 Yakumo 11
- Fuji 28 Chitose 8
- Idzuma 29 Izumi 10
- Nishin 27 Kasuga 9
- Otowa 26 Hashidate 5
- Kasaga 26 Niitaka 4
- Taishima 10

The casualties among the destroyers and torpedo boats were eighty-seven. Commander Togo was wounded on the Adzuma.

OLD WORLD NOTABLES

The Emperor of Germany takes his meals with his family, even to the smallest.

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria has given \$5,000 for the erection of a Mozart building in Salzburg.

Some of the Czar's children are fully appreciative of their exalted rank. The small Grand Duchess Olga often speaks

PRESS VIEW OF THE BATTLE.

To anticipate peace negotiations at once may be premature, although there is not a neutral statesman in the world who would not advise the czar to bring the war promptly to a close—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Japan's latest victory settles in full, with heavy interest, the old score she owed Russia for the part played by the latter in 1894, when she robbed Japan of the fruits of victory in the Chinese war—Washington Post.

Not quantity but quality tells in the naval warfare of today. Every drinking man in the Russian navy meant an unsteady aim. The asthmous Japanese, sober, highly educated and self-contained, shot straight—Philadelphia Press.

The Japanese are not the only victors. From end to end of the huge Russian empire, ill-cemented by broken pledges and ancient liberties, trampled down, millions will privately rejoice in the confounding of their oppressors—New York World.

The condition in which Russia is placed renders it difficult to see how she can further prosecute a war in which she has met disaster at every turn and which seems to portend a continuance of the same experience—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The time has come for peace. Civilization demands it. Not the civilization of Japanese or Muscovite, but the greater and higher civilization toward which the benighted of all lands occasionally lift their eyes when they have nothing more profitable to think about. Enough blood has been spilt—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Togo has put the finishing touches upon Ouyama's work. In order to make the case complete, Japan must have Vladivostok. With that port secured Japan will have her Gibraltar at Port Arthur and her Malta at Saghalien. She will dominate the whole coast from the Aleutians to the Philippines—Minneapolis Journal.

We must conclude that Togo knows the Russians better than anyone else. Without underestimating their strength to his own detriment he nevertheless yielded the opportunity that was offered to strike the squadrons of Rojestvensky and Nebogoff separately. He gave them every chance. He made all concessions of time, numbers, preparation and met the enemy when the enemy was ready to be met. He declined to make two bites of a cherry—Detroit Free Press.

This naval engagement in the Korean straits marks a radical change in the distribution of the military strength and the complete victory of Japan in the war with Russia which it forebodes will put Japan far up toward the head of the military powers, and before this century ends it will hold the first place beyond peradventure, if its development shall continue in anything like the ratio of the progress which it has made since its victory over China ten years ago—New York Sun.

The result of the battle makes it certain that during the twentieth century, unless things happen which cast no military shadow, Japan will be the dominant power in the far East; that Russia, either slowly or speedily, is to undergo an internal revolution which will make her a real and not merely a nominal member of the company of western nations; that the menace which for half a century has troubled the dreams of every British prime minister of a possible British empire in the south-east of Asia is permanently removed—New York Globe.

MORTON IS CHOSEN.

Secretary of the Navy Named as Head of Equitable Society.

James H. Hyde has sold his majority stock in the Equitable Life Assurance Society to a syndicate of financiers and tendered his resignation as vice president of the company which his father founded in 1850 and which has ever since been in the absolute control of the Hyde family. By his action the Hyde family ceases to be a factor in the management of the Equitable Life.

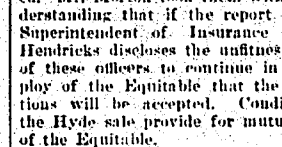
Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, who recently accepted the presidency of all the New York City transportation lines controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life. He will not assume the duties of president of the transportation system controlled by the Metropolitan, but will devote all of his energies and time to the management of the Equitable.

The purchaser of Mr. Hyde's stock is a syndicate headed by Thomas F. Ryan, head of the Metropolitan street railway system, who is planning to build subways in opposition to those of the Interborough company, of which August Belmont is president.

Mr. Hyde sold 501 shares of Equitable Life stock. The entire issue is 1,000 shares, so that Mr. Ryan's holdings constitute an actual majority of only one share. The price paid was not definitely announced, but is said to be less than \$4,000,000. At the outset of the trouble in the Equitable Mr. Hyde was offered \$5,000,000 for his stock, but declined to sell.

Mr. Hyde was succeeded by Henry C. Frick and Edward H. Harriman. In addition to that of James H. Hyde the resignations of five other officers were placed in the hands of the new chairman of the board, Paul Morton. These men were President James W. Alexander, second Vice President George E. Tarbell, Third Vice President George P. Wilson, Fourth Vice President William H. McIntyre and Financial Manager Henry Rogers Wint.

None of these resignations was accepted. Mr. Morton took them with the understanding that if the report of State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks discloses the unfitness of any of these officers to continue in the employment of the Equitable that the resignations will be accepted. Conditions of the Hyde sale provide for mutualization of the Equitable.



RAILROADS

The syndicate underwriting the recent issue of \$22,000,000 Atlantic coast bonds took a profit of something over 14 per cent.

The Erie Railroad has placed an order for 32,000 tons of ninety-pound steel rails to be used to replace its lighter rails on about 100 miles of track on the company's main line.

L. W. Hill, vice president of the Great Northern railway, announced at St. Paul that the Great Northern would be extended to Omaha and that the extension would be built on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river.

Subscriptions to the \$50,000,000 Western Pacific are said to have reached a total of about \$125,000,000, and regular subscribers will probably get less than 25 per cent of the amounts applied for, owing to heavy withdrawals.

The interstate commerce commission heard argument in Washington in the case of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas against practically all of the railroads running south or west from Chicago, except the Great Northern and Union Pacific.

An indication of the recent understanding between the ILL and Harriman interests in northwestern railway matters was the announcement in New York that the Northern Pacific Railway Company and Oregon Short Line will jointly build a road several hundred miles in length into the Nez Perce country.

It is understood that the management of the Michigan Central Railway Company has closed contracts looking to the use of oil instead of coal as fuel on the entire system. One of the chief difficulties in the operation of Michigan railroads has been the securing of coal for fuel. A sufficient amount of satisfactory varieties of coal has not been discovered in Michigan so far. It is understood that valuable oil wells have been located on the lines of the Michigan Central.

The interstate commerce commission in the case of the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company against the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads decided in Washington that when a carload of hay destined to East St. Louis is delivered at a warehouse designated by the shipper or consignee prior to arrival in that city, or to the proper switching road, it is placed upon the team track of the railroad (in case no specific delivery is named), the railroad may in fact that such delivery is proper and it must be accepted by the consignee.

The latest novelty in awinding is the forgery of railway season tickets. When a season ticket is taken on a French railway a deposit of 5c is made, to be returned when the ticket is given up. It is this deposit which has attracted the forgers. He has been enabled to forge imitations of the tickets of known holders in sufficient numbers to make the gain worth the risk.

Because he had threatened the lives of his fellow townsmen with a gun, George Workman, the town sergeant, shot and instantly killed John Jones, a miner, at Charleston, W. Va.

Rev. William Howe, D. D., founder of the Union Baptist Church, now Tremont Temple Church, Boston, and also founder of the Broadway Baptist Church, Cambridge, recently celebrated his 99th birthday. Dr. Howe was born at Worcester, Mass., May 25, 1806, when that city was a small country village, with a court house, a common, some stores and but three or four churches. Notwithstanding financial difficulties he managed to fit himself for college. After his theological training he entered the Baptist ministry and for nearly three-quarters of a century has been prominent in that church's affairs. He knew many prominent men, among them Webster, Calhoun, Choate, Clay and others.



REV. DR. HOWE.

Edmund Downey is writing a biography of Charles Lever.

Former Senator Daniel S. Berry, who was the victim of a mysterious assassination at the door of his office in Savannah, Ill., was a prominent figure in Illinois politics a decade ago. He was one of the leaders of the thirty-ninth general assembly in 1895, when several pieces of legislation were passed which raised a storm among the reform elements.

He was the right-hand man of Speaker Meyer, who was in very ill-health during the session and who died shortly after adjournment. In consequence he acted as speaker almost continuously the last weeks of the session.

William Salter, who made the accepted model of the Victoria monument to be erected in Calcutta, is but 22 years old.

Alfred Charles De Rothschild is one of those men who have solved the problem of how to be happy though unmarried. Few people seem to get to a more enjoyable end of life than he. Possessed of a great fortune, his entertainments are among the features of the London season. "Mr. Alfred," as he is universally called, is 61 years old and the most exquisitely attired member of the Rothschild clan. Like all of them he is an astute man of business. He is also a distinguished amateur musician, a connoisseur in art and a dilettante in many things. He has an income that works out a little over \$5 a minute.

President Castro is "tough" on the subject of his height. He will not go in company with tall men or women.

David W. Ross, general superintendent of transportation of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been appointed purchasing agent for the Panama Canal Commission. He is the second Illinois Central officer to go with the commission, the other being J. F. Wallace. Mr. Ross has been with the Illinois Central eighteen years, being for David W. Ross, formerly secretary to Vice President J. T. Harahan and later purchasing agent of the company.

J. T. M. Pierce, superintendent of public instruction of Bolivia, failed in a magnificent speculative career in South Dakota for \$100,000 ten years ago.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, governor of the Bank of France and head of the Paris branch of the great banking house of Rothschild, who died recently in Paris, was noted for his benevolences as well as his large financial transactions. He did much business with J. P. Morgan and J. W. Gates. Just previous to his death he gave \$2,000,000 for the establishment of homes for French workmen.

The Hon. John Boyd Thacher of Albany, remembered of the Columbian exposition, instituted recently a novel method of history teaching in the Lenox library in New York. Autographs illustrating the French revolution were exhibited, accompanied by pictures, all arranged in chronological order.

Dr. A. S. Hopkins, forest insect investigator, Department of Agriculture, says the annual loss from insects which prey on forest trees and their crude and salted products is \$100,000,000.

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The Sun

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHAS. L. PALMER, Editor.
CHAS. L. PALMER, Manager.

MAY FORM REPUBLIC.

FORM OF NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT MAY BE CHANGED.

Plans for National Convention Now Under Way—Great Powers Deny Recognition Until King Oscar Assumes Throne—Norwegian People Favorable to Change.

It is understood that arrangements are actually under way for a national convention in Norway, and this, it is believed, will inevitably result in the declaration of a republic. All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustave will yield to the request of the Norwegians to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has disappeared, according to a high authority. The Danish royal family also has set the stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish prince. According to well-informed persons Russia and Germany will refuse to recognize a Norwegian government until King Oscar consents to the disruption of the union. Strong efforts are being made to secure similar action by other governments, including that of Denmark, and it is stated that these efforts are meeting with encouragement. The Norwegian press and people remain singularly undemonstrative. Premier Michelsen wants no demonstration, and refused to permit a large procession of Christians in approval of the action of the Norwegians. The premier said: "It is too early to claim a victory which has not yet been definitely gained. Our most serious difficulties are probably ahead." King Oscar is quoted as saying that he would avoid war at any cost.

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.

Standing of the National League:
W. L. W. L.
New York... 36 13 Cincinnati... 24 24
Philadelphia... 28 17 St. Louis... 20 20
Pittsburgh... 20 27 Boston... 15 25
Chicago... 24 24 Brooklyn... 18 24

Standing of the American League:
W. L. W. L.
Cleveland... 20 13 Boston... 20 21
Chicago... 25 18 Washington... 18 20
Philadelphia... 25 18 New York... 17 25
Detroit... 22 21 St. Louis... 17 28

Standing of the American Association:
W. L. W. L.
Columbus... 31 13 Indianapolis... 21 23
Milwaukee... 20 10 Kansas City... 20 20
Minneapolis... 27 21 Louisville... 19 28
St. Paul... 25 24 Toledo... 18 28

Standing of the Western League:
W. L. W. L.
St. Paul... 25 13 Omaha... 17 20
Denver... 25 16 St. Joseph... 13 25
Des Moines... 21 14 Colo. Springs... 13 20

CATTLE BARONS CONVICTED.

Government Gets Decision Against Men for Fencing Public Land.

The first of the government's cases against the "cattle barons" for illegal fencing of the public domain has resulted in a conviction. Herman and John Krause, residing eighteen miles north of Alliance, Sheridan county, Neb., have been declared guilty by a jury of enclosing approximately 4,500 acres of government land. The Krauses also found guilty of intimidating Theodore Osborne, Edward Whitestone and other homesteaders who settled on the enclosed range. It was brought out that John Krause had killed one settler and was acquitted upon trial, and that he had threatened to kill other homesteaders unless they got off the land inclosed by his fence.

Will Conclude Peace Terms.

Formal pledges of Russia and Japan to meet for the discussion of peace terms have been received at Washington through American ambassadors and the declaration of an armistice is expected in a short time.

Bigelow Goes to Penitentiary.

Frank G. Bigelow, Milwaukee's defaulting banker, pleaded guilty in the United States Court in Milwaukee, was sentenced to ten years in the Fort Leavenworth prison, and was taken at once to the penitentiary.

Actress Recovers After Operation.

Maude Adams, the actress, is in New York recovering from an operation for appendicitis. For a time, it is said, her life was believed in danger.

Linen Mills Are Burned.

The extensive mills of Granite Linen Company at Watertown, N. J., were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$150,000.

New Hotel for New York.

A 15-story hotel, to cost \$15,000,000 and to have nearly 1,000 rooms, and to rival any similar structure in the world, is planned for New York.

Auto Tragedy in Chicago.

Plunging through the Rush street draw in Chicago an automobile carried two men and a woman to death in the river, a man and a woman being rescued.

Record Shooting in Kentucky.

All records for shooting with five-inch guns were broken on the Kentucky golf New York when only three misses were recorded out of fifty-three shots.

Distinguished Suicide at Niagara.

A foreigner of distinguished appearance, believed to be Dr. Szentimanyi, Elemt of Budapest, committed suicide at Niagara Falls, and papers in his pockets indicate a romance in his life.

President Buys a Farm.

A purchase of 150 acres of land upon which is a small frame house has just been completed by President Roosevelt. The place is seven miles from Scottsville, in Albemarle county, Va. It is probably Mr. Roosevelt's idea to use it as a kind of camp.

Refuses Carnegie Building.

The board of trustees of Mississippi university, Jackson, has declined the offer of Andrew Carnegie to erect a \$50,000 library building on the campus of the university at Oxford. (See yesterday's issue for full particulars.)

Two Indicted for Land Fraud.

The federal grand jury in St. Paul reported two indictments against William T. Marshall of St. Paul and Royal B. Starnes of Pierre, S. D., who are accused of conspiracy to defraud the United States out of about 10,000 acres of homestead lands in North Dakota.

THE SUN

Chief of Southern American Institution Charged with Embezzlement.

William W. Karr, secretary of the Southern American Institution in Washington, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The shortage in his accounts is estimated at from \$45,000 to \$50,000. The arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Dr. William T. Langley, secretary of the institution. Karr admitted his guilt. The discovery of the shortage was made when word came from the auditor of the Treasury Department that the Southern American Institution had overdrawn its account with the government. Dr. Langley asked for an explanation from Mr. Karr, and as no satisfactory reply was forthcoming an examination of his accounts was made. This showed a large shortage. Of the sum involved it is thought that the government will not lose more than \$15,000, the remainder representing the loss of the Southern American Institution. Karr has been given a month to make good. He has been given a month to make good. He has been given a month to make good.

BURNED UNDER A BRUSH HEAP.

Two Little Boys Meet Death in a Horrorful Manner.

Two boys have met a horrible death by cremation on the beach at Atlantic City, N. J. They were Orville J. Delaney and William Jeffries, both of that city, aged 7 and 5 years, respectively. The two boys were inseparable companions. They were taken to a brush heap of pine trees on the beach front at New Hampshire avenue, where trees were to be used to build a jetty. They dug a hole beneath the pile and crawled under. It is believed they had matches, for soon the brush was ablaze and before the boys could crawl out they were cremated. Their charred bodies were scarcely recognizable.

TUG, FIRED ON, GOES DOWN.

Ohio Fishing Boat, Halted in Lake Erie, Sinks with Two Men.

The Canadian cruiser Vigilant sighted a fishing tug six miles east of Middle Island, Lake Erie, and about five miles north of the boundary line. The tug proved to be the Grace M. of Lorain, Ohio. The Vigilant signaled her to stop. The tug, under the command of Captain Dunn of the Vigilant fired several shots across her bows. In dodging the tug collided with the cruiser, rolled over and sank. The crew of the Vigilant rescued Captain Galbraith and two of the tug's crew, but two fishermen, Martin Olsen of Cleveland and William Anderson of Lorain, were drowned.

BANK WRECKED BY DYNAMITE.

Paris Institution Loses No Money—Bookkeeper's Arm Broken.

The Edges of the National Bank on the north side of the public square in Paris, Ill., was wrecked by dynamite at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. The charge also demolished Bradshaw's jewelry store and Wetzel's shoe store, which are adjacent to the bank. The vault was wrecked. The smaller safe, in which were the bank's cash, was unharmed, but still intact. A strange circumstance is that Walter Jungten, the bookkeeper of the bank, has a broken arm, which he says was caused by a brick flying into his window across the square from the explosion.

Morton Is Made Chairman.

Paul Morton has been made chairman of the Equitable board, with full powers, and has received the resignations of Hyde, Alexander and all the other factional leaders in the society. Hyde sold a controlling stock interest to a syndicate headed by Thomas F. Ryan, and including large Standard Oil interests, which will give over the holdings to a board of trustees for the carrying out of a mutualization plan.

Ship Is Wrecked, Crew Lost.

One life and probably more are believed to have been lost near Sandy Hook when an unidentified two-masted schooner struck on Rouser shoal and was pounded to pieces by the heavy seas. Only one man was seen on the wreck after the schooner struck the shoal, and he disappeared when the vessel went to pieces.

Bridegroom Loses His Life.

By the side-swiping of the engine of a Lake Shore freight train by a switching engine Fireman I. A. Hayward of Ash-tabula, Ohio, was killed and Engineer Herbert Adams of the freight engine, who was riding in the Ash-tabula engine, was injured. Fireman Hayward was making his first trip after being married.

Norway Declares Independence.

The Norwegians at Christiania on Wednesday declared the union between Norway and Sweden under one king to be dissolved and held that the king has ceased to act as King of Norway. The Norwegians empowered the present state council to act as a government of Norway until further notice.

Balloons Closed in Missouri.

Except in a few scattered localities Missouri was a dry State the other day. Gov. Folk's order to enforce the Sunday closing law being generally observed. In St. Louis only three violators were arrested, and the usual Sunday exodus to the Illinois side of the river was repeated.

Government Cannot Take Bridge.

In the Merchants' Bridge case, from St. Louis, the Secretary of War has decided that there is no warrant for the government to take possession of the structure, and that there has been no violation of the contract between the bridge company and the government.

War May Be About Over.

Russia and Japan have agreed to negotiate for peace as a result of the efforts of President Roosevelt. An identical note to both belligerents urging the termination of the strife has been made public at the White House, with their consent.

Beriah Wilkins' Life Ended.

Beriah Wilkins, owner, editor and publisher of the Washington Post, and formerly representative in Congress from Ohio, died suddenly of heart failure at his residence in Washington, aged 50 years.

Carr More Dictatorial than Ever.

The Carr followed the appointment of Trepoff with dictatorial powers with prohibition of senate congress, inaugurating a stern policy of repression as the answer of the throne to the cry for peace and reform.

Offers Aid in Arranging Peace.

President Roosevelt has sent a message direct to the Carr, offering aid in bringing about peace negotiations. It is believed that serious work in this direction already has been begun.

His Corps Under Detroit River.

The Corps of Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company and the Michigan and Canada Bridge and Tunnel

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Company have taken steps to have both companies taken over by a new company to be known as the Detroit River Bridge Company.

Company Have Taken Steps to Have Both Companies Taken Over.

A new company to be known as the Detroit River Bridge Company, the result of a \$2,000,000 railroad tunnel owned by the Detroit River at Detroit will be begun about Oct. 1.

SHOOTING GIRL AND RIVAL.

Police Pursues Farmer's Son, Who Tried to Kill Sweetheart and Friend.

Deil Casso, son of John Casso, a wealthy farmer of Hebron, Ill., shot and seriously wounded Miss Harrison, daughter of a farmer at Greenwood, and Clarence Peet, who was escorting her. Casso escaped, and a large posse went in pursuit of him. Casso recently went to Greenwood to work on a farm. He soon became acquainted with Miss Harrison, who is said to be the belle of the district about Greenwood. He made love to her, and she accepted his attentions. Sunday night young Casso, visiting about a country road near Harrison and Clarence Peet. Without a word he drew a revolver and commenced shooting. At the first shot the girl fell and then Peet fell. When farmers who had heard the shooting ran to the place they found Miss Harrison and Peet unconscious. The explanation from Mr. Carr, and as no satisfactory reply was forthcoming an examination of his accounts was made. This showed a large shortage. Of the sum involved it is thought that the government will not lose more than \$15,000, the remainder representing the loss of the Southern American Institution. Karr has been given a month to make good. He has been given a month to make good. He has been given a month to make good.

MAY CAUSE POSTAL SCANDAL.

Charges that Government Employees Are Agents for Lotteries.

Philadelphia agents of lottery companies are lying low since the recent arrest of Charles Albert and Charles May by United States secret service operatives. Albert and May were large lot ticket dealers, say the officials, and in arresting them the secret service is attempting to break up the lottery companies. The officials say they are now using the names of the companies to find other agents. Operator Griffin secured from the books evidence which may lead to the arrest of backers of a company at Butte, Mont. Secret service men all over the country have been notified from Washington that lottery tickets go and war against the agents will be pushed. It is said that a number of lottery companies have formed so-called mining companies upon the same plan as the Montana company, and seek to evade the law by an apparent legal right of existence. It is also asserted that many government employees, especially those in the postal service, are selling the stock of these companies. A share of stock, the secret service men say, simply corresponds to the drawing in the old-style lotteries.

STRIKE IN ALMSHOUSE.

Paupers Refuse to Knead Dough Without Pay and Are Rebuffed.

Considerable excitement has been caused by a strike of paupers in a county almshouse just outside Jersey City. The men, detailed to the lotteries, organized and elected a walking delegate, who notified the county board that his fellows would not knead the dough until their names were put on the payroll with the attendants and other employees. The delegate explained to the committee that the bakers were entitled to pay, because they were not paupers, they do not desert the institution during the summer months to recuperate at the seashore and in the mountains, but remain at their duties in the bakeshop and work faithfully for the country. The committee rejected the demand and informed the strikers that they would be put to work in the stone quarries if they did not return to work in the bakeshop.

FORTY UNION MEN IN JAIL.

Philadelphia Iron Workers Held for Fatal Injuries of Edward Joyce.

Forty members of the local branch of the National Structural Iron Workers and Bridge Builders' Union were committed to prison in Philadelphia without bail to await the result of the injuries of Edward Joyce, who is said to be dying in a hospital. Joyce's home is in Washington. He is a member of the local bridge builders' union, and the other night attended a meeting of the organization. He was shot during the meeting, but has refused to say who shot him or to make a statement as to the cause of the shooting. The forty other members of the union under arrest are equally recalcitrant. They are being held for a hearing and all refused to answer questions.

Wife Bent to Be Lashed.

Charles McGinty, a wife beater, received twenty lashes on the bare back in Portland, Ore., being the first sufferer under the new State law. The lashing was performed by the county jailer under the direction of the sheriff and a physician. The whip was a braided black horse made of rawhide, with four lashes.

Clonduburgh Made Oil Well.

A clonduburgh occurred at Bellfontaine, Ohio, and the city was flooded. Every street was a raging river and many families were forced from their homes. Hundreds of dollars' damage has been wrought to the macadam streets recently built all over the city.

Flood at Fond du Lac, Wis.

Fond du Lac city and county, Wisconsin, have been swept by a flood, entailing a loss of \$120,000. Buildings were torn from their foundations and shattered, the fragments passing out into the lake.

Holdup Man Severely Punished.

Charles B. Young, who attempted to rob the express car of the Northern Pacific train two miles east of Beaumont, May 27, after he had dynamited the car, has been sentenced to serve fifty years in the Deer Lodge penitentiary.

German Crown Prince Marries.

Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married by Dr. Dryander, the court chaplain, in the small chapel of the palace in Berlin, according to the ritual of the Lutheran church.

Millionaire's Family Terrorized.

John Jay Tonkin, millionaire of Oswego, N. Y., offers \$50,000 for the name of the person who for months has terrorized his family by letters demanding sums of money on pain of death to his child.

German Garrison Wiped Out.

Native reports have been received at Capetown to the effect that Warmbad, the German headquarters in southwest Africa, has fallen and that the garrison has perished.

Ohio Farmer Shoots Himself.

R. N. Welch, a farmer, who resided three miles north of Nevada, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had been in ill health for three years.

\$500,000 Pearl Necklace Lost.

Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, of Philadelphia, lost or was robbed of a pearl necklace valued, it is said, at \$500,000.

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OSCAR IS CITED.

Norway Demands King and Throne of Sweden.

King Oscar has been threatened by the Norwegians as ruler of Norway. The long-threatened storm burst over the royal house of Norway and Sweden Wednesday when a resolution was passed by the Storting deposing Oscar II. and inviting the present government to become a regency and administer the affairs of the country.

At the same time the Storting expressed its willingness to accept Eugene Napoleon Nicolas, younger son of King Oscar, as King of Norway.

Thus the dissolution of Norway and Sweden, prophesied for several years, has finally been brought about in a regular and legal manner, the first step being the dethronement of the king.

Rumors that a republic would be attempted were set at rest immediately by the invitation extended to the present government to compose a regency and by the tentative offer of the Norwegian crown to Eugene Napoleon Nicolas.

The crisis was brought about by popular resentment of King Oscar's failure to revoke his veto, given at Stockholm, of the law for separate

consular representation, a measure greatly desired by the Norwegian people. It was also urged that the frequent and long-continued absences of the King from Norway had served to suspend his authority.

Both countries have been preparing for a conflict, making extraordinary army appropriations. Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden is said to have a secret understanding with the Kaiser that would bring Germany into the conflict, and such an interference is regarded as likely to result in all Europe becoming involved.

King Oscar, whose great-grandfather was a Pyrenean peasant, startled and shocked his brother monarchs of Europe a few years ago by expressing his belief in the Darwinian theory of the descent of man from the monkey family. This expression, so utterly at variance with the belief of other royalties in their semidivine origin and sacred character, was deeply resented by royal personages and attributed to the plebeian origin of King Oscar, as a descendant of Bernadotte, one of the great Napoleon's favorite marshals.

TO STORM WASHINGTON.

Coming Maneuvers Will Test the Defenses of the National Capital.

A hostile fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, who is expected to force an entrance to Chesapeake Bay and attack the cities of Washington and Baltimore.

For the first time since the Civil War the defenses of the capital city will be thoroughly tested under conditions of the greatest secrecy, and it is expected that as a result many important changes in the fortification of Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river will be made.

Little of the actual plans for the so-called "joint exercises" of the army and navy have been given out at either the War or Navy Departments. The plan of defense has been left to Maj. Gen. James P. Wade, commanding the Atlantic division, and the training ship command over the artillery forces that will participate in the maneuvers.

The attacking force, its plans and operations will be under the direction of Rear Admiral Dickins, who has not reported to the Navy Department any of the details of his plan to take his fleet past the powerful forts guarding Chesapeake Bay and up the Potomac river.

For weeks the army has been preparing for the coming exercises. Artillery troops have been brought from all along the Atlantic coast to forts within the zone of the coming maneuvers; guns have been overhauled and put in fighting condition; blank ammunition for guns and mortars has been shipped to Fort Monroe, Fort Hunt and the various fortifications guarding the city of Baltimore, until now it is believed the fortifications to be engaged in the mimic war are ready not only to meet a friendly "foe" but, if necessary, to engage an actual enemy.

Non-combatant battleships will engage in the maneuvers, owing to the heavy cost to the government when ships of this size participate in such exercises. Under his command Admiral Dickins will have, however, the second-class battleship Texas, the monitors Arkansas, Florida and Nevada, the cruiser Oregon and Newark, the training ship Hartford and Franklin, the converted battleship Siren and Hornet, with the naval militia of Maryland aboard, and four of the best and fastest torpedo boat destroyers in the navy.

Officers both of the army and the navy declare that in many ways the exercises in Chesapeake Bay will be the most important maneuvers ever held in this country.

All Around the Globe.

The recent session of the New York Legislature placed 700 measures on the statute books.

The protected cruiser Galveston made an average of 10.425 knots in official trial and will be accepted.

John A. Shields of Bemson, Minn., who was found guilty of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to prison for life.

Gov. Magdon of the isthmian canal zone cabled the War Department that there were now three cases of yellow fever on the isthmus.

Postmaster Hersberg and R. S. Walker of Guthrie, Minn., were held up by two masked men armed with revolvers and robbed of \$60 in cash, watches and other valuables.

Three hundred workmen employed on a new power house of the Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company in Williamsburg quit work in an effort to enforce demand for the discharge of 300 non-union men. Work on the building was stopped.

OSCAR, THE DEPOSED KING.

consular representation, a measure greatly desired by the Norwegian people. It was also urged that the frequent and long-continued absences of the King from Norway had served to suspend his authority.

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PREACHED AT HIS OWN FUNERAL.

Kentucky Pastor Who Influenced Was Active Even After Death.

Although Rev. Henry C. Slade, Kentucky's famous "fool cracker," created perhaps more sensations during the course of his life than the average mountaineer of his State, he broke all records when, the other day, his own voice preached a funeral over his dead body, directed the music and made one last, impassioned address to the rough people among whom he had lived and worked for so many years.

When this man, who in his little mountain church had won widespread fame, was breathing his last in his humble cabin under the mountains he asked that by means of a phonograph he might be allowed to direct his own funeral services in the church at Bluecut.

On the day of the minister's burial the Cumberland mountaineers and miners of the Cumberland district gathered from far and near. On horseback and afoot came the crowds. Superstitious and ignorant disciples of the dead minister trembled when they heard the dead man's voice. Miners and mountaineers in rough attire and women in coarse homespun bared their heads in an attitude of reverence from the horn of the phonograph came the last words of the minister. All listened in awe and wonder to the most solemn and impressive funeral service they had ever heard.

MEN OF AFFAIRS.

E. H. Satchern, the actor, is soon to issue a book of his poems.

Anthony Trollope's son is about to publish a careful biography of Motter.

John Jacob Astor owns twenty-two automobiles and W. K. Vanderbilt fourteen.

The late George S. Boutwell's will provides that his daughter shall publish his writings. He was once Secretary of the Navy and Governor of Massachusetts.

Gov. John I. Cox of Tennessee worked on a farm in that State for 25 cents a week when a lad.

President Roosevelt will visit the Tuskegee institute and address the students of that institution about Oct. 10.

James Henry Smith, the New York millionaire, talks so little in business or society that he is known as "Silent Jim."

Postmaster General Cortelyou is one of the finest pianists in the country. It is said that at one time he seriously considered the idea of making music his profession.

Henry Caldwell Robinson, recently appointed president of the Boston and Maine railway, rose to his present position from the shops.

George Wesley Atkinson, ex-Governor of West Virginia, and United States ex-district attorney, has been appointed judge of the United States court of claims. He is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan university.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court, in a recent opinion on a stock gambling case, said that dealing in futures was the "self-adjustment of society to the probable."

The "Automat of the Breakfast Table" could have done no better.

THE SUN

CROP OUTLOOK FAIRLY GOOD.

Floods and Cuts Worm Hurt Corn, but Wheat Suffers Little.

Crop conditions are summarized as follows in the weekly bulletin issued by the weather bureau:

The week ending June 5 was the most favorable of the season in the Rocky Mountain region and over the western portions of the central valleys. Generally favorable conditions also prevailed in the middle Atlantic and Southern States, but in New England low temperatures, with light frosts and lack of rainfall, have prevented growth. Portions of the Ohio valley, upper lake region, Oklahoma and southern Texas have suffered from excessive moisture. On the Pacific coast the conditions were generally favorable, although portions of California and Oregon experienced temperatures too low.

In the States of the Missouri and central Mississippi valleys corn is much improved and good progress with cultivation has been made. In the upper Ohio valley much planting remains to be done, and in the middle Atlantic States considerable replanting will be necessary on account of cut worms. In the Southern States corn is being laid by in good condition.

Winter wheat has advanced favorably, fewer reports of injury from rust being received from the greater part of the area previously affected. In Ohio and Nebraska, however, although in promising condition, damage from rust and insects has increased somewhat. Winter wheat harvest is in progress in the Southern States and is beginning in Oklahoma and in southern Kansas, and wheat is ripening in the lower Ohio and eastern Mississippi valleys. Hay was very low.

He read in a newspaper how Dodd's Kidney Pills were curing cases of Kidney Trouble, Bright's Disease and Rheumatism, and thought he would try them. He took two boxes, and now he is quite well. He says:

"I can now work all day, and not feel tired. Before using Dodd's Kidney Pills, I couldn't walk across the floor."

Mr. Russell's is the most wonderful case ever known in Chippewa county. This new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills—is making some miraculous cures in Wisconsin.

Commercial Excursions.

Commercial excursions from one country to another have become popular in Europe. Last year a large party of English merchants and manufacturers made a tour of France to inspect industrial establishments, trade schools, etc. The visitors were cordially received and entertained by the French authorities and business men, many of the latter of whom subsequently made a similar visit to England. About 200 British merchants contemplate a similar excursion to Germany and the visit is viewed with lively satisfaction by the German merchants, who are planning to give these "trade ambassadors" a cordial reception.

"Meetings of this sort," says Consul General Guenther at Frankfurt in a report on the subject, "do much good. They help to engender friendly feelings among competing nations, remove false conceptions or sectional prejudices, increase business relations and afford much instruction to the excursionists. It would be well if our American manufacturers and exporters would make excursions to European countries. Trips of the kind would afford them vast opportunities for informing themselves about foreign markets and how to increase commercial relations therewith."

Dealing with Boredom.

An amusing incident is related of the efforts of certain devotees of bridge at a club in New York to rid themselves of unwelcome suggestions as to their style of play vouchsafed by bored members of the club, could endure the nuisance no longer. Rising, he politely asked one of the bored to play the hand for him until his return. The bored took the cards, and the player left the room. Soon afterward the second player followed the example of the first. The two substitutes played for awhile without observing the lapse of time. Finally one of them called an attendant and asked:

"Where are the gentlemen who were playing here awhile ago?"

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Big Deal in Copper Lands—Remains of "Boy Governor" Interred in Detroit—Adrian Teacher Leaves in Haste—Boy Caught on Trestle and Killed.

It is learned that the Calumet and Hecla Company has quietly closed the biggest deal in the history of Keweenaw county, in acquiring the Delaware, Menominee and Eagle Harbor properties, the whole comprising more than 40,000 acres. The Delaware was secured through the City Trust Company of Boston, for \$250,000, and the Menominee for \$600,000, and the purchase of the other two properties makes with the first two an outlay of over \$1,000,000. The tract contains an immense amount of timber, but it is not secured for this alone, and it is understood that the mineral values will receive early attention, a liberal fund being set aside for this purpose, instead of being paid over in dividends.

Inter the "Boy Governor."
After resting in a cemetery vault in New York City for many years, the remains of Stevens Thompson Mason, first Governor of the State of Michigan, were interred Sunday with appropriate ceremonies in a state funeral home in Capitol Square in Detroit, where stood the State capitol when Gov. Mason was the chief executive of Michigan. The remains were accompanied by Miss Emily H. Mason of Washington, D. C., sister of the "Boy Governor," Mrs. Dorothea M. Wright of Newark, N. J., his daughter; E. H. Wright and Captain William Mason Wright, grandsons; William Mason Wright, Jr., great-grandson, and Stevens T. Mason, grandnephew.

Adrian Teacher Departs Suddenly.
Prof. Edward Tarr, athletic coach and teacher of Latin in Adrian college, left rather unceremoniously three weeks ago and at that time was passed around as he quit to accept a more lucrative position at Westminster, Texas. Later, however, it got out that he had been writing anonymous letters to students, urging them not to join the college fraternity. The first he was suspected for some time and finally got in his room when he was away and found on the blotter of his tablet an imprint of one of the letters. This evidence was placed before the college authorities and shortly afterwards Prof. Tarr left.

Caught While Crossing Trestle.
Murray Goodwin, the 15-year-old son of C. M. Goodwin, was caught on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironville trestle, located a short distance north of the depot in Adrian, and received injury to his head, his death about a year later. There is a head in the track a short distance north of the trestle, and the boy did not hear the train coming until he got on to the bridge. He thought he could get across in time, and started to run, but was caught and terribly mangled.

Big Gain in Membership.
Secretary H. N. Wilder of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, has completed the report for the year. It shows a net gain in membership for the order of 2,825, the total membership being 44,019 in Michigan. The total receipts of the lodge during the year were \$211,613.15, and of that amount \$202,200 was paid in dues. The lodge had a total membership of 24,857, a gain of 938 during the year.

In Defense of His Mother.
The other evening a shooting affray occurred at the home of Fred Voshera of Albion. It seems that Voshera came home in an ugly mood and started to beat his wife. The only son, a boy of 14, was present and he seized a revolver and began to shoot at his enraged parent. The noise was heard by the neighbors and they separated the participants.

Minor State Matters.
Louis Judd, aged 10, and Worthy Naulty, aged 9, were drowned at Marine City by the capsizing of a duck boat. Perry wants a girl mill and will raise a bonus of \$1,000 to secure the one now located at Morley, her neighbor village. At a place named Grafton was struck by a 12-pound hammer, his skull being fractured.

At the annual meeting of the Livingston Home Telephone Co. a fine increase in business the past year was reported. The old officers were re-elected.

Deputy Sheriff Charles of Charlotte, who shot and killed Charles Edwards the night of May 7, was bound over to Circuit Court and furnished \$5,000 bail.

The statement issued by the defunct M. L. Stewart Co.'s bank at Detroit, which suspended April 25, states that its depositors will probably receive 80 per cent.

St. Louis' council is now considering a proposition offered by A. E. Dunn & Co. for the use of the streets for gas mains. The company wants to establish a plant sufficient in size to furnish gas for Alma, Ithaca and St. Louis.

The Detroit and Charlevoix railroad, which runs from Frederic to South Arm, will be in operation again this year. The section of the Michigan Central, giving that system a more direct line to the northern Michigan summer resorts.

Harry Newman, claiming to come from Port Huron, broke into John Strenz's saloon in Plymouth and helped himself to \$1.50 in money and a quantity of cigars and also rifled the pockets of a traveling man at the Hotel Victor, getting about \$4 in bills. He was arrested and held before Judge Valentine, where he pleaded guilty. Officer Spingler took him to the house of correction for ninety days.

Fire in Marquette destroyed the double store occupied by George Blashill, jeweler, and Dr. Webber as an office building. The contents were wrecked, with a loss to Blashill of \$1,800 and Webber about \$1,100. Both are insured.

James Davis, employed at the Standard paper mill in Kalamazoo, was instantly killed by stepping upon a wheel in the engine room. A crash was heard, and the next instant his broken body was hurled through the aperture in the wall where the belt ran, and fell to the floor. Every bone in his body was broken.

Some unknown visitor entered the stable of N. G. Vanderlin in Muskegon and cut out the tongue of a beautiful white horse. The horse is a descendant of the stallion which the Sultan of Turkey presented to President Grant on the latter's tour around the world some thirty years ago.

THEY WILL RESENT IT.

AMERICANS INSIST UPON AN AMERICAN POLICY.

What Would Happen if the Panama Canal Commission Should Persist in Spending American Money for Foreign Materials and Supplies.

The storm of protest which was to be expected has greeted the announcement of the Panama Canal Commission that it will purchase abroad supplies for the construction of the great waterway whenever it can do so at lower prices than are bid in this country. The commission might have known what would be the attitude of the American people, who are enabled to build the Panama Canal and to pay for the work by reason of the very system of protecting the home market and giving all possible encouragement to American wage earners and to American capital, which the commission, in its announcement, virtually repudiates.

Ever since the election of William McKinley this country has been enjoying a fabulous prosperity. Capital has gone freely into all manner of industries and production, and wage earners have been able to find abundant work at good pay, because with the election

of McKinley in 1896 came the assurance of the very system which the Canal Commission now assumes to repudiate in the name of the United States government. Since the putting of that system into operation there has been no setback to the march of wealth making in the United States, and with no sign of that system being disturbed there is no check to prosperity in sight. The American people were never more thoroughly committed to this system than they are today. They are committed to it because they have learned that, though prices are higher under the policy of the Republican party than under free-trade practice, they have more to eat and drink and wear, more to spend on luxuries and amusements, and they save more. They do this, and they know the reason for it, because when mills and factories turn out a product there are buyers for it. As long as there are such buyers wage earners will retain their employment and the process of wealth-making will go on. They know that when the buyers take their supplies from foreign mills and factories American industries shut down, and then they are thrown out of employment and no longer have the means to buy foreign products, cheap or dear.

The American people know that these same principles apply to the expenditures for the construction of the Panama Canal. They are building the canal. They are paying for the supplies and all the work. If they spend their canal money in this country they give business to American mills and factories and wages to American workmen. These, in turn, spending that money, buy from the farms, the shops and the markets, so that everywhere a share of this canal expenditure is borne by communities and individuals, but also comes back to those communities and individuals in new industry, new work, new earnings and new profits.

If the money for the building of the Panama Canal is spent abroad, whether it be a hundred millions or five hundred millions, it is taken away from the American people. It is employed in foreign lands for the benefit of foreigners. Foreigners get employment instead of Americans; foreign capital earns profits instead of American capital, and industry and production are quickened abroad instead of at home, to the immediate and remote, direct and indirect, detriment of the United States.

Possibly those who have in charge the construction of the canal imagine that the American people have forgotten their bitter experience with buying what they need in cheap markets abroad and wandering over the land, strewn with abandoned and decaying plants, seeking in vain for work. Possibly they conceive that the American people are anxious to learn another awful lesson like that of ten years ago, when we were not buying American products, but were buying foreign products because they were

PROPOSES TO DO HIS OWN WORK; FOREIGNERS NOT WANTED.

BY WHERE YOU CAN HURT YOUR COUNTRY IF YOU MUST.

Uncle Sam—You run along now. Who's digging this canal, anyway?

cheaper. Well, the man who has any such idea will have an opportunity to get set straight in the matter when he hears from Congress after it has heard from the citizens of the United States. There are said to be some persons prominent in this canal work who have been laying plans for recognition as Presidential possibilities in 1908. In the temper of the American people today, in the more impressive temper which they will display after the Panama Canal Commission has attempted to spend abroad the money for building the canal, any one who can be held responsible for this policy and practice will have about as much chance of being elected President of the United States by its voters as the ghost of the late lamented Professor Wilson, author of the celebrated law during the operation of which this country was a colossal porchouse.—New York Press.

Extra Session of Congress.
President Roosevelt has reiterated his intention to call Congress in extra session in October to consider railroad rate legislation.

Mr. Roosevelt urged regulation of railway rates in his message to Congress last December. Following out the suggestions of the President and the wishes of their constituents members of the lower house formulated what is known as the Each-Townsend measure. It was passed by an over-



Uncle Sam—You run along now. Who's digging this canal, anyway?

whelming vote, Democrats joining Republicans in approving it. The bill failed in the Senate. That body would not be moved by the desire of the President nor the demands of the people.

But President Roosevelt is not a quitter. In recent public utterances he stands by his declaration on the subject in his last message, and in the speeches of his close political friends and advisers the future action of the administration is clearly foreshadowed. There is, therefore, little surprise that the President has determined to bring the question to an issue and that he purposes to call an extra session for that specific cause.

There is little question as to the action of the house. The President's plan will again be affirmed by a practically unanimous vote. There is uncertainty as to what the Senate will do, but if the will of the people can make an impression on that somewhat irresponsible millionaire body it will concur in the plan of the chief executive and the direct representatives of the citizens.—Toledo Blade.

Proved of No Benefit.
Without venturing to forecast the future, the obvious fact at present is that the sentiment of the country is not very strongly in favor of the reciprocity policy. There is a good deal of it in New England and in a portion of the Northwest, having reference chiefly or wholly to Canada, but in the country at large the principle has no great support, certainly not a majority of the people. That the explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the reciprocity treaties we have had did not prove of any substantial benefit to this country, and in some cases were actually unfavorable, we think will be admitted.—Attleboro (Mass.) Sun.

Business Would Also Die.
Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, says: "If the protective tariff be abolished and the government take possession of the means of transportation, of conveyance of freight, express packages, and information, every trust in America will die a natural death in five years." He might have gone further and said that business in general would also die a natural death. The experience of 1893 showed what could be done to the country's prosperity by substituting even moderate free-trade for protection.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Will Not Be Done.
It will not be done, however. The American wage earner is the American taxpayer. If he pays the bill for building the Panama Canal he is going to have the product of his labor and of his skill utilized in preference to that of his foreign competitor.

"Built with American money but not with American materials" will never be written in history of the Panama Canal.—New York Mail.

Uncle Sam's tariff will continue to be made in Washington, not in the foreign capitals, recommended by the persons who are perpetually rooting for free trade.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MICHIGAN SOLORS.

Close of the Season.

The close of work for the Legislature of 1907 was a fitting close to a session that has been most remarkable for the things that were not done. It would be very hard to make up a list of measures placed on the statute books during the last few days that would be of general interest or benefit to the people, and the closing hours were chiefly remarkable for the things that were not done. As soon as it became known that work was to cease at midnight Wednesday, the experienced ones all predicted a "rough house" close, and they were not wrong. The janitors of the House cleaned the desks of the heavy files of bills, volumes of statutes, etc., fearing that these would be used as dangerous missiles as soon as the "fun" began. In spite of these precautions, law was made a burden to those of quiet dispositions. There was so much horse play that many of the members did not know what was being done, and some of them were afterwards astonished to learn that some bills which they were interested had either been killed or passed. At noon Wednesday Representatives Mling and Nank, who are big men, went about with sponges, wiping other members' faces. Representatives Bland of Detroit and Mings of Cass were given rides on the railing in the rear of the House. There were occasional wrestling matches, but nobody was angry. Senator Moriarty, Effe and Baird were sent for to be squirted with water, and Representative Gordon made each member a present of an onion, the "fruit" being used later for indiscriminate pelting, much to the delight of a big crowd in the galleries, including the inmates of the Industrial school. There were occasional loud quiet moments when the clerk could be heard, but as soon as the members were rested, the fun was resumed. During part of the time things were so hot that Gordon wore a baseball mask to protect his face from the missiles. The Senate preserved its decorum, not enough trouble being caused to disturb the circle made up of Senators wives who sat on the side of the chamber every afternoon and give the Michigan Legislature one of its distinctive characteristics. The ladies never lost a stitch as the grind went on monotonously. Speaker Master was presented with a diamond ring. When a call of the House was demanded, Representative Whelan, J. S. Moriarty, Road, Grosvenor, Selmon, Byrns, McCarthy and Lord were found absent. The sergeant arrested them in the Governor's office and brought them to the House. As ransom, Whelan presented to the Speaker the ring in behalf of the House. Whelan himself, as speaker pro tem, was given a cut glass punch bowl.

Governor Beats the Railroad.
Gov. Warner whipped the railroad lobby until they held up the white flag of surrender. The Lovell and Galbraith bills went through the Senate practically as the Governor wanted them. The railroad workers and their friends found it impossible to change the Governor's position, which was that the tax commission should not be given the power to equalize railroad assessments with those of general properties, and possibly to lower them, if that power was to go into the hands of the tax commission as at present organized. The railroad people offered what they seemed to think a compromise, which was that the duty of acting on real estate assessments be taken from the commission, but Warner's people simply laughed at such a proposition. The Governor consented to postpone the reorganization of the commission until November. At the next railroad assessment will not be made until after that date, the commission to be appointed by the Governor will be the one to act upon it. The railroad men have the satisfaction of securing a chance to have their taxes reduced, but they must take their chances with a new lot of tax commissioners. There was a little fighting on the principal features of the twin bills, the contest being two one-sided.

Railroads Win This One.
The Senate lined up with the railroad lobbyists on the Simpson bill making railroads common carriers in the handling of cattle. The railroad committee has been sitting on this measure, which passed the House some time ago, and Senator Woodman moved that the bill be taken from the committee. Senator Moriarty moved to table the motion. Moriarty, chairman of the railroad committee, said that nothing should be done until the Supreme Court had decided the question of the responsibility of the roads. The motion to take the bill from the committee failed.

Favor Boy, Not Druggist.
That a boy who makes a false statement of his age to a druggist in order to get liquor should not be punished and the druggist go free is the theory of Representative Hudson, who intimated with both feet on Senator Crapo's bill making such a provision and repealing the act punishing the druggist. The measure was defeated, 66 to 5.

Regarding Sale of Morphine.
Amidst the general opposition to the Jerome-Bell pharmacy bill which are aimed at morphine fields. The bill in a general way governs the sale of poisons by druggists and the morphine clause was strengthened to make more stringent the provision regulating the sale of morphine in tablets.

Anti-Trust Bill Slipped Through.
Perhaps the Senators did not know it, but they on Wednesday passed without comment the Bland anti-trust bill, aimed at the contracts of the fish trust with small dealers. Senator Smith's was the only opposing vote.

Legislative Action Briefly Noted.
The Senate refused to pass the bill for licensing stationary engineers. The bill to increase the bounty on wolves fell by the wayside in the Senate.

Beal's pharmacy bill was killed, but reconsidered, and passed by a vote of 57 to 20. Both houses adopted a resolution calling on Highway Commissioner Eadie to get data for the next Legislature relative to using convicts in the improvement of roads.

No woman's suffrage for Michigan. The House killed Representative Denney's bill giving women the ballot. Both houses passed the Brown bill, permitting judges to allow divorced women to assume their maiden names.

The usual resolution to pay Secretary E. V. Chilson \$500 for compiling the Journal of the Senate was adopted. The Real-estate pharmacy bill regulating the sale of poisons was defeated in the House, 47 voting yes and 27 no.

The House bill, putting severe restrictions on the sale of narcotics and poisons by druggists, was passed by the Senate.

BIG LOSS IN FLOODS.

WASHOUTS STOP BUSINESS AND TRAFFIC IN MICHIGAN.

Two Trainsmen Are Killed and Four Injured Near Ionia—Children Are Victims of Storm—Property and Crops Badly Damaged.

Reports from the State show that the rain and wind storm over the lower part of Michigan Monday afternoon and the succeeding night was the severest in many years. Heavy property loss is reported in all directions. Streams were out of their banks, and in western Michigan railroad service was hampered. Thirty washouts were reported on the Pere Marquette system, and the Grand Trunk reported eleven.

At Grand Rapids the rainfall was almost a cloudburst. On the west side districts were flooded that were not affected by the great flood of 1904. Water ran through some west side streets four feet deep, flooding many houses. About 600 houses were surrounded by water. A number of manufacturing plants were compelled to close for the day, their first floors being two and three feet under water. No trains arrived or departed from the city during the early part of the day.

Three Grand Trunk bridges are washed out. On the Grand Trunk, where the streams were running over their banks, at Lowell the dam and bridge across Grand river were washed out, with two buildings that stood on the bank. At Ionia the Grand river was many feet above Lowell, on the Grand Trunk, was washed out. At Lansing the precipitation was 4.50 inches and the Grand river rose seven feet, flooding cellars in the west side of the city and basements in the business section. The storm damage at Hart, in Oceana county, is estimated at \$5,000. The property damage caused by the storm in western Michigan will reach \$500,000, of which \$100,000 was in Grand Rapids and vicinity.

Washouts caused two railroad accidents near Ionia—one on the Pere Marquette and one on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee line. Two men were killed in the Pere Marquette accident and four members of the train crew were injured in the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee accident. A Pere Marquette train ran into a washout near the State reformatory and the engine was derailed and tipped over. Engineer W. Alcorn and Fireman H. Payne of Ionia were killed, and Braken Coffee and Neally were slightly injured. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee westbound train No. 11 from Detroit ran into a washout at Tibbitts creek and the engine and one car were derailed. Engineer Johnson, Mail Clerk Evans, Baggageman Tolles and the fireman were injured, but it is said, not seriously.

Residences, schools and barns were blown down and a half dozen fatalities have been reported. Two children of John Smith, a farmer near Ionia, were killed, the father's arm was broken, and an arm of another of his children was torn off. In the same neighborhood three children of Edward Phillips were fatally injured and a Mrs. Wagner's back was broken. At Hemlock 12-year-old Elsie Appleman was killed by lightning. In the neighborhood of Cass City thirteen residences and nineteen barns were blown down and several persons were injured.

Near Caro Mrs. William Hutchinson's legs were broken and she sustained other injuries. She will die. William Doser was probably fatally injured. In the neighborhood of Caro the storm devastated a section six miles long and half a mile wide.

HEIR DRIVES TOWN BUS.

Possesses \$50,000, and Will Have More, but Lives on Small Salary.
"If my adopted mother should pass away I would lose my only friend. I am making enough at my daily labor to live comfortably. Some day I will have a fortune of my own," said Charles Moore Hackley in Muskegon.

Hackley, adopted when a child by the late millionaire lumber baron, Charles H. Hackley, seems about to be a millionaire himself at 21 years of age. His adopted mother, who was killed by a 4,000-pound, has never left the sick bed since her husband's death was announced to her.

With money and luxury on every hand, young Hackley quit school at the age of 15 and worked in a lumber yard for more than a year. He spent nothing but the \$1.25 a day that he earned by his own efforts, even buying clothes from the weekly pay envelope, refusing the offered \$20 gold piece which his father wanted him to spend in hobnobbing with the aristocracy of the town. Two days after he returned from Utah, where he spent two years looking after some of his father's mining interests, L. B. Morse gave him a position driving a bus, and since then Charles Hackley has been the daily talk of traveling men who arrive and hear of the millionaire's son who works for his living. A year ago the young man married his employer's daughter.

Charles H. Hackley died his will showed the youngster to be heir to \$50,000. Next day he worked in a rain storm, handling baggage as usual.

Among Our Neighbors.
In Bay City Mary Catherine Dolson, 10 years old, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. The girl's school teacher had discovered her writing a note to a boy schoolmate and sent a report to her mother.

Changes in salaries of presidential postmasters in Michigan to take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, have been announced as follows: Lansing, \$3,200 to \$3,300; Lowell, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Lapeer, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Manistowick, \$1,400 to \$1,500.

Adam Flish and Fred Possey were killed in No. 1 shaft of the Alliance mine at Calumet. The cable of the great hoister broke and the bucket fell on the two men at the bottom of the shaft and crushed them to death.

Mrs. Marletta Carvel, a Lowell widow, died very suddenly under peculiar circumstances. Stopping over by the kitchen store to face her shoe, she struck her eye on the stove handle. The ball was forced out on her cheek. Her son took her to Dr. Towley's office, where she got into the operating chair, laid her head back and immediately expired before the doctor began operations. She was about 65 years old.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR JUNE 18, 1907.

The Heavenly Home.—Rev. 22:1-11.
Golden Text.—To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne.—Rev. 3:21.

God teaches us about Himself and about Heaven through the knowledge we possess. If He were to send prophetic visions of the glories of the future life to His servants to-day the visions might be full of mechanical, electrical and scientific wonders, instead of being like those of Daniel or John. There might be wonderful heavenly auto-cars and flying machines and other such vehicles for annihilating space as our present knowledge would enable us to have visions of.

These might be also displays of fireworks and electrically lighted fountains. And if we knew something of art or music we would doubtless see the greatest picture or hear the most wonderful music that we could imagine. All our knowledge would be used to aid in giving us some conception of the glories of Heaven. And then we should be very far from forming an adequate conception of the reality. But our faith will help us to overcome our limitations, and we shall believe that there is no possibility of overestimating the greatness of God or of what He has prepared for us. That is the great thing. We cannot know just what it all will be like in any definite way, but we can know that we shall not be disappointed. We can know that Heaven will be greater, more beautiful, more wonderful and more satisfying in every way than any idea we can form of it. And we may know that any vision of it that is vouchsafed us here will have something to correspond to it when we reach the heavenly city.

This world is intended to reach us of Heaven, and we may be sure that there is not a glory of sunset, a manifestation of sea, a beauty of land, a wonder of science, that will not find some counterpart in Heaven. Therefore look for the beauties and wonders about you. Look for them, and set them in a place in your vision of Heaven, the vision of Heaven which you should have and should cherish. It is one way of having treasures for Heaven.

Read the Book of Revelation, then, and especially these last chapters of it with a view to learning how to think of Heaven. John's vision of it is the most wonderful ever given to the world. Jesus only intimated in a general way that Heaven would be glorious. He left it to this beloved disciple to speak of the glories in a more particular way.

Notes.
Verse 1.—Jesus had said, "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink." (John 7:37.) And He spoke of Himself to the woman of Samaria as the giver of the well or spring of living water that springs up into everlasting life in him who drinks. Here, then, in John's vision of Heaven, we have a beautiful, bright stream flowing away from the throne of God and the Lamb. It is the visible sign of the life that flows from God into the spirits of those who are thirsty and call on Him to satisfy their needs.

Verses 2-4.—In reading these verses you must have in mind the story of the Garden of Eden and the Fall. You will remember there was a tree of life there, and that after the sin Adam and Eve were shut out of the garden and away from the tree of life. Also a curse was laid upon the ground they worked.

In the new Eden the tree of life is to have a prominent place and to be free again to all the citizens. Its fruit will be food, and it leaves a healing medicine or salve to cure all the ills of all the nations. Also the old curse is renewed. "There shall be no curse any more." All this will be possible, for the redeemed will not be disobedient, as Adam was, but will be wholly God's servants.

Verse 5.—Night stands for ignorance and deeds of darkness. It was a night, a dark age when people could call Jesus Beelzebub. But He said such blindness would pass away. He said in this connection, "There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known." The light of the truth, which is the light of every man that cometh into the world." (Matt. 13:35.)

Verse 7.—This may be taken as a quotation by the angel of a promise of God. It may have reference to the coming again of Christ spoken of to the disciples on several occasions. Keeping "the words of the prophecy of this book" means living in harmony with the revelation made.

Verses 8, 9.—John felt worshipful. He needed to adore some one for his glories that had been shown him. He, as we were, forgot himself and also was very much impressed with the glory of the angel who had been his guide. But the angel was only a fellow survivor, serving the great God. We are all apt at times to bestow worship on something or some one less than the Highest.

Verse 10.—This warning is intended in the same way as Christ's warnings to us to be always ready for His coming. (Matt. 24:36-51.)

Verse 11.—Here is a verse that everyone would do well to ponder. It seems to say definitely enough, as does many another Bible passage, that we are given this life to build up our characters in, and that at the end "the deeds done in the body" for which we are to be judged are based upon our souls. Of course among deeds done is to be counted as of supreme importance the acceptance or non-acceptance of Christ and His sacrifice.

Church and Clergy.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle, C. S. P., head of the new Roman Catholic mission house at Washington, D. C. is making a tour of the seminaries in the Eastern States to obtain students for the mission house.

The Rev. Harry W. Perkins some time ago resigned the rectorship of Christ church, Burlington, Iowa, but the vestry refused to accept his resignation and finally persuaded Mr. Perkins to reconsider the matter and to remain with them.

The Rev. G. M. Painter, who has dedicated his life to missionary work in China, having already spent thirty-two years in the service, is lecturing through the South.

Bishop Vincent preached at St. Paul's Memorial church, South Bend, Ind., on the anniversary of the birth of the late Mr. Glenn Sinschaker. This church, as will be remembered, was erected by the Sinschaker family.

Mrs. Howard Gould has presented St. Peter of Alcantara's church, at Port Washington, with a rare bronze candlestick, a reproduction of the one in the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Italy, designed by Donatelli.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Local and Neighbored News.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Sleepy Eye

Use Sleepy Eye Flour.

Sweets to eat at Sorenson's.

New F. S. Specials at J. W. Sorenson's.

See Mrs. Woodworth's great millinery sale.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's market.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth was visiting in Lewiston last week.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Get your pumps and waterworks fixed by Theon Deckrow at Metcalf's market.

Rolla Brink and family leave to-day for a two weeks vacation at the old home in Bayport.

A number of fine building lots for sale, convenient to all the mills. W. F. Brink.

If you want a desirable residence lot on the south side of the river call on W. F. Brink.

Remember the Grange Memorial day next Saturday at the G. A. R. hall, at 1:30 p. m.

Previous to moving her millinery goods Mrs. Woodworth offers for one week all her hats, silks, velvets, ribbons, etc., at half price.

P. M. Hoyt attended the Flint jubilee last week and is visiting with his old friends in that section of the state.

Fred. Michelson is enjoying a visit with his friend and room mate at the Ferris Institute, Mr. Davis of Pontiac.

All come to the opera house next week Friday night and enjoy the music. Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents.

Wait for the cantata next week Friday night. Miss Harvey has worked hard as the sweet singing of her classes will show.

Wanted—Men and teams to work on railroad; highest wages paid. Free transportation. Address Postoffice box No. 2, Roscommon, Mich.

For Sale—One three-year-old worrel colt; weight about 900 pounds. Inquire of Arthur Ostrander, Grayling, Mich.

Miss Anna Olson started last week for a summer visit in Wisconsin, Dakota, and Colorado. She will be missed in the home and by her associates here.

Married—At the home of the bride's parents, near Pere Cheney, Sunday, June 11, Mr. Charles A. Smith to Miss Pocahontas B. Penn. Rev. L. Stevens officiating.

Mrs. S. J. Mortensen went to Saginaw last week, for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. Alderton and a new grand daughter that arrived there a few days ago.

M. Laur will open his new photographic gallery over the AVALANCHE office next Saturday, and will be there every Saturday and until Monday afternoon hereafter. Call and see him.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, at the home Mrs. A. L. Pond, Friday afternoon June 16. A large attendance is desired. Important business to be transacted.

P. McMillan, of Gladwin, has rented the Woodworth store of M. A. Bates, and will install a needed addition to our village in the form of a first class restaurant, bakery and confectionary store.

The Dry Goods side of the "Pioneer Store" of Salling, Hanson & Co. has been fitted with new shelving, counters and drawers, which are as fine as any store furniture in the state of Michigan.

Walter Jorgenson returned Saturday from a flying business trip to Tennessee, where he found them cutting wheat, and corn knee high. He saw a strip of nice country, but yet thinks Crawford county is all right.

It is said that the Detroit & Charlevoix railroad, which runs from Fredric to South Arm, will soon pass into the hands of the Michigan Central, giving that system a more direct line to the summer resorts in that portion of the state. A number of the officials of the Michigan Central were over the road last week.

The ball game last Saturday between Grayling and Detroit was the best played here this season. Detroit won by a score of 6 to 2, which under the circumstances was a very satisfactory showing for Grayling. The new Grayling pitcher did good work and the management believe that by the time the new grounds are ready and the boys settle down to fit into each other, the Grayling club will make a first-class showing.

A letter from Sid Claggett at Johannesburg, referring to a Sunday-school entertainment recently given there, and some other things, says: "Our exercises were a success. Kids did finely. House full. Audience well pleased. Collection good. Nice weather. Business good. New railroad in town. New buildings going up every day. Big time Saturday night. Lots of Odd Fellows. Good music—Grayling band. All O. K. S. B. Claggett."

THE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Getting Ready for Business—Will Put in Waterworks.

The formal agreement turning over the care and management of the village cemetery has been executed between the board of health and the board of trustees of the association.

Last Monday the association began work cleaning up the grounds and will push it along as rapidly as possible.

Investigation is being made as to the best available system of waterworks for the grounds, obtainable with the funds in hand, and a system will be installed as soon as possible.

In next week's issue a full statement of the plans of the association will be given.

In the meantime the membership tickets are ready and can be had of any member of the board of trustees. Don't wait to be asked personally to take one of these membership tickets; the first member of the board you see just ask him for one and help make this work a success.

Woodburn--Becker.

The marriage of Eva Woodburn and Axel Becker was solemnized yesterday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Woodburn, parents of the bride, Rev. A. P. W. Becker officiating.

The bride was lovely in white Muslin-De-Soie and bridal veil, with shower bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Bertha, robed in pink Muslin-De-Soie with carnautions.

Dr. Sigurd Becker, of Detroit, as best man, guarded the blushing groom.

The rooms were finely decorated with Snowballs and Smilax, and the wedding window with flowers and palms.

The ceremony was preceded by Mendelson's wedding march, by Miss Gladys Hadley, Pianist, and a vocal solo by Miss Florence Tromble, and as the words were spoken which made the twin one, an appropriate solo was beautifully rendered by Miss Clara Toepel of Detroit. Miss Woodburn has been a resident here most of her life, and has a host of friends who unite in wishing them all of joy and prosperity. Mr. Becker has been employed in the bank of Grayling since it started, and is recognized as one of our rising young business men who is entitled to success. Congratulations and a wedding breakfast occupied the time till they were escorted to the train enroute to Mackinaw Island from whence they will go to Detroit and will spend some time at the summer resorts in that part of the state. Among the out of town guests were Irving Everett, of Cheboygan; Miss Grace Hagadorn, of Bay City and Miss Clara Toepel, of Detroit.

M. C. Excursions.

Congregational summer assembly at Frankfort, Mich., August 2d to 23d, one regular fare for round trip. Sale of tickets July 29 and 31, August 5, 6, 7, limited to Sept. 3.

Fiftieth Anniversary of city incorporation celebration at Flint, Mich., June 7 and 8. One and one third fare for round trip. Sale of tickets June 7 and 8. Limited until June 9.

Bay View Camp Meeting and assembly at Bay View, Mich., June 11 to August 18. One regular fare plus 50c for round trip. Sale of tickets July 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, limited until Aug. 19.

Knight Templars of Michigan, at Detroit, June 13. One regular fare plus 25c for round trip. Dates of sale June 12 and 13. Limited until June 14.

West Branch has decided to make the eagle scream in their city, July 4th. Let her scream.

Henry Bates, of Maple Forest, is bound to be progressive. He has put on his farm the first modern weeder in the county.

School commencement exercises at the opera house Thursday, June 29. An unusually fine program has been arranged.

Ogemaw county supervisors have appropriated \$475.00 for the county exhibit at the State Fair. Northern Michigan will be heard from.

We acknowledge the receipt from Gov. Warner of a bulletin from the census of manufactures for 1904, which is full of interesting figures, showing the prosperity of the best state in the Union.

The local lodge of Odd Fellows, in connection with the brethren at Lewiston, chartered a special train last Saturday evening and went up to Johannesburg to institute a lodge at that place. Some seventy members from Grayling and nearly as many from Lewiston made the trip. The Citizens' band went along and furnished the music for the triple team of I. O. O. F. goats to prance around the plug to. The Johannesburg billy was a brand new animal just out of the state preserve—frisky and wild eyed. The state lodge officials came up with the beast and looked after his proper grooming. With the aid of the more sedate and experienced animals from Grayling and Lewiston they managed to institute a fine lodge of some thirty-eight members and bright prospects for the future. After the work came a pleasant banquet and social hour, and the Johannesburgers put a big mark to their credit as genial and hospitable entertainers.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

An Effort Being Made to Organize One and Purchase Suitable Grounds.

A PROJECT is on foot in the village to organize a stock company, purchase ground and put it in shape for athletic sports, picnics and various gatherings.

The present plan is to issue shares of \$5.00 each to the amount of \$750.00 or \$800.00, that being sufficient to cover the estimated cost.

Base ball, foot ball and other athletic games are popular here. At present it is impossible to meet the expense of these games without asking constantly for contributions to their support, and even then a few of the more active promoters are usually compelled to make up a deficiency.

It is believed enclosed grounds with grandstand, bleachers and conveniences would obviate this and that the admissions would meet expenses.

For instance, at all of the games this season the attendance has been good. Tickets have been sold on an average to about \$15.00 or \$20.00, and the crowds have run about 250 to 400. Two-thirds or more did not pay for their sport—simply because they did not have to.

Some twenty citizens have already agreed to take five shares or \$25.00 each in the enterprise, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in placing the stock.

Such a park, well managed, would do much to promote healthy athletic sports in the village and would be a big and cheap advertisement for the town. Enclosed grounds would also serve to eliminate the "hoodlum" element and place such sports on their proper level.

The grounds would also be available for public gatherings of various kinds and would in this way fill a need of the village.

It is believed the project can be carried out successfully. It surely will if every citizen will put his shoulder to the wheel and lift a little.

Help the project along. It will benefit Grayling in many ways.

FOR SALE—One large sound young team of horses, two new brass mounted harness, and new 4-inch tire lumber wagon; one wagonette, 8 passengers; three one or two seated buggies; 1 single harness; 40 thorough bred white plymouth rock chickens; 3 large first-class new-milch cows; two calves; two pigs, 100 pounds each. Above must be sold at once; have no further use for same. Call at Hellen's Ravenswood Cottage, northwest side of Higgins Lake.

Mrs. Flora House was down from the farm in Maple Forest last week for a season of shopping and to see Prof. Searight. It is almost a year since her last visit. She will start on her summer outing in the south part of the state next week.

Miss Williams opened her home Saturday evening to a small regiment of young people who gave a "Kitchen Shower" in honor of Miss Eva Woodburn, now Mrs. Eva Becker. Every gift, useful and beautiful, was accompanied by an appropriate (?) poetical effusion, which the bride-to-be was obliged to read, to the intense enjoyment of the crowd. Games and music and fun galore.

For Sale.

A good pair of work horses, with harness and wagon. Inquire at the AVALANCHE Office.

A Box of Money.

Bear in mind that we give you a key to our Box of Money for ever dollar's worth of goods you buy or pay on account.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

Teacher's Examination.

There will be an examination of teachers Thursday and Friday, June 15th and 16th. The examination will be held in the Grayling High School Room, beginning at 8 o'clock.

J. E. BRADLEY, County Com'r.

\$62.50 to California and Return

from Chicago May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31 and June 1, round trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara or Sacramento, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Lines. Through tourist sleepers leave Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 10.65 P.M. daily, for principal points in California.

Double berth in tourist sleeping car all the way cost only \$7, and affords a comfortable and economical manner of crossing the continent. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

A Bad Scare.

Some day you will get a bad scare, when you will feel a pain in your bowels and fear appendicitis. Safety lies in Dr. King's New Life Pills, a sure cure for all bowel and stomach diseases, such as headache, biliousness, constipation, etc. Guaranteed at Fournier's Drug Store. Only 25c. Try them.

Millionaires Poor Stomach.

The worn-out stomach of the overtired millionaire is often paraded in the public prints as a horrible example of the evils attendant on the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Diarrhea and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire, unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower removes the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and insuring perfect digestion. It tones and vivifies the entire system, and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottles 55c, regular size, 75c. L. Fournier.



Sleepy Eye Flour!

We have just received a large lot of Sleepy Eye Flour, which we guarantee to be the best spring wheat flour in the market. Give it a trial.

We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Connine & Co.

The Grayling Market Garden.

John H. Cook, Prop'r.

Are ready for business. Lettuce, Radish, Pieplant, now on sale.

Your orders respectfully solicited.

Huge Task.

It was a huge task to undertake the cure of such a bad case of kidney disease as that of C. F. Collier, of Chicago, Ill., but Electric Bitters did it. He writes: "My kidneys were so far gone, I could not sit on a chair without a cushion, suffered from dreadful backache, headache and depression. In Electric Bitters however I found a cure, and by them was restored to perfect health. I recommend this great tonic medicine to all with weak kidneys, liver or stomach. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist. Price 50 cents."

Open for Business!

STOP And examine our new line of Groceries and be convinced that our prices are amongst the lowest, and that we will be only to glad to wait on you.

We will endeavor to keep a line of goods which is wanted and needed by our customers.

Just received a fresh supply of

Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables, etc.

Leading Brands of Flour, Feed, Oats, Corn, etc.

Furnishing Goods.

We have a fine line of Men's and Boys' Shirts, collars, Cuffs, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckties, Suspenders, Socks and Overalls.

Steamship Tickets

Sold from here to any and all European Ports.

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
Specialists in the Treatment of Nervous, Blood, Skin and Special Diseases of Men and Women. Established 35 Years. Cures Guaranteed.
Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through excesses. One of these was one of the victims, but was rescued in time. He says: "I loved my 'wild oats' when young. A change came over me. I could feel it; my friends noticed it. I became nervous, despondent, gloomy, had no ambition, easily tired, evil forebodings, poor circulation, pimples on face, back, neck, restlessness at night, tired and weak mornings, burning sensation. To make matters worse I became reckless and contracted other diseases. I tried many doctors and medical firms—all failed till Dr. Kennedy & Kergan took my case. In one week I felt better, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. They are the only reliable and honest specialists in the country."
Beware of frauds and impostors. We will pay \$1,000 for any case we take that our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will not cure.
We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Weakness, Eruptions, Blood Poisons, Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Consultation free. Books free. Call or write for Question List for Home Treatment.
DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

Seasonable Styles In Black and Tan!

The coming season will find Tan Foot Wear for Summer at the height of its popularity.

The dainty Tan Oxford or Ties will be much sought of by the men and woman of fashion as well as those in quest of summer comfort. We show an unequalled assortment of Oxford Gibson Ties and Slippers, light or heavy soles, in tans.

For dress or street wear Patent and Gun Metal Leathers have no equal. Their fitness for all occasions makes them the most generally worn shoe of all, consequently our showings of all leathers are exceptionally large.

Our assortment comprises all the latest novelties for men and women. Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

"BlackCat" Hosiery For Ladies And Children!

A fine line of "Black Cat" Hosiery for Ladies' and Children received. We are sole agents for Grayling.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Fishing Tackle!

A Fine Assortment.

TROUT FLIES
LINES
POLES
And PRICES

That are Right!

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

Goupil Building, Opposite McKay's Hotel.

DO YOU WANT IT?

Only One Key Will Fit It!

How much is in it?

This box of money will be GIVEN AWAY FREE to one of our customers. One key given with every \$1.00 cash purchase, or paid on account.

Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

YES!

Don't do to-day what you can put off til to-morrow, but you can't put this off til to-morrow so come to-day and ask for

F. S. SPECIALS.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

His Health Was Wrecked



MON. JOHN TIGHE.

Assemblyman Tighe's letter should be read by every brain worker leading a strenuous life.

Hon. John Tighe, No. 98 Remsen St., Cohoes, N. Y., Member of Assembly from the Fourth district, Albany county, N. Y., writes as follows:

"Peruna has my hearty endorsement as a restorative tonic of superior merit. At times when I have been completely broken down by excess of work, so that my faculties seemed actually at a standstill, Peruna has acted as a healing restorer, starting the machinery of mind and body afresh with new life and energy."

"I recommend it to a man tired in mind and body as a tonic superior to anything I know of, and well worthy serious consideration."—J. Tighe.

Excess of work so common in our country causes impaired nerves, leading to catarrh and catarrhal nervousness—a disease that is responsible for half of all nervous troubles.

Peruna cures this trouble because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Prepared for the Worst.

"Aunt Jane" is a woman of forethought. If she is ever burned to death it will not be because she has not prepared for the emergency. The Washington Post presents her thus, on a shopping expedition.

She was accompanied by her niece. The moment they entered a department store Aunt Jane asked, "Where are the stairs?"

"I don't know," replied the girl. "The elevator's over there."

"I insist on using the stairs," said Aunt Jane.

Everywhere they used the stairs. It was not until they were coming out of one store that Aunt Jane remembered there was something she wanted on the third floor. Then the niece rebelled.

"Oh, please take the elevator," she begged. "What on earth makes you climb stairs when there's no need of it?"

"Ordinary common sense," said Aunt Jane. "You didn't know where the stairs were till I made you find out. There are five hundred women in the store this very minute. Not fourteen of them think of the stairs. If the place caught fire they'd rush to the elevator. You and I and the fourteen who know would have the stairs to ourselves."

His Hard Luck.

Brown—Jagdish is anything but grateful to Dame Fortune.

Green—How's that?

Brown—He found a two-carat diamond in the gutter the other day, and what do you suppose he said?

Green—Give it up. What did he say?

Brown—"This is hard luck."

Birth Is Everything.

Her—Yes, she comes of a good family. I believe, but I think she takes a little too much pride in her birth.

Him—Well, she's not to blame for that. Without it she couldn't have existed.

Names Best Doctor.

MR. BAYSSON PUBLISHES RESULTS OF VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

A Former Pronounced Dyspeptic He Now Believes in Perfect Freedom from Mises of Indigestion.

Thousands of sufferers know that the reason why they are irritable and depressed and nervous and sleepless is because their food does not digest, but how to get rid of the difficulty is the puzzling question.

Good digestion calls for strong digestive organs, and strength comes from a supply of good rich blood. For this reason Mr. Baysson took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the cure of indigestion.

"They have been my best doctor," he says. "I was suffering from dyspepsia. The pains in my stomach after meals were almost unbearable. My sleep was very irregular and my complexion was sallow. As the result of using eight boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, about the merits of which I learned from friends in France, I have escaped all these troubles, and am able again to take pleasure in eating."

A very simple story, but if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it might have been a tragic one. When discomfort begins with eating, fills up the intervals between meals with pain, and prevents sleep at night, there certainly cannot be much pleasure in living. A final general breaking down must be merely a question of time.

Mr. Joseph Baysson is a native of Aix-les-Bains, France, but now resides at No. 8499 Lehigh street, San Francisco, Cal. He is one of a great number who can testify to the remarkable efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the treatment of obstinate disorders of the stomach.

If you would get rid of nausea, pain or burning in the stomach, vertigo, nervousness, insomnia, or any of the other miseries of a dyspeptic, get rid of the weakness of the digestive organs by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are sold by druggists everywhere.

Proper diet is, of course, a great aid in forwarding recovery once begun, and a little book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," may be obtained by any one who makes a request for it by writing to the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Schenectady, N. Y. This valuable little book contains an important chapter on the simplest means for the cure of constipation.



FARM GARDEN

The hen that spends half the time during the day on the roost is seldom found on the nest.

Grass is the best ration for sheep. No scientist or skilled shepherd can beat it as a balanced ration.

The farm hand who knows how to milk properly is more valuable to the careful dairyman than any other help.

The sow that has nothing to recommend her but a good pedigree should be fattened and marketed as soon as possible.

Plaster of paris scattered over the floors of the poultry houses is a purifying absorbent, preventing the smell arising from the droppings.

Remember when you buy dairy cows that you do not want beef animals, for they are inclined to lay on flesh instead of giving value for their feed and care, in the bucket.

Lettuce is good for the little chicks. It is greedily devoured by them and is about as easily obtained in the spring as anything. A small bed planted early will make feed for a good many chicks.

A publication very interesting to owners of forest land has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Forestry at Washington. It is Part II of the practical forestry series and discusses the various phases of work in the woods and other matters of practical interest. It is illustrated by eighteen plates and various smaller figures.

We verily believe that the silo is still in its early stage of development in this country. Dairy men have almost monopolized it thus far, but the future beef maker will find it as useful in his business as the dairyman has proved it to be in cheapening dairy products. The most, the best and the cheapest feed can be made from the corn crop by the use of the silo.—National Stockman.

It is barely possible that some corn growers would be benefited by drilling their corn instead of checking it. There are some advantages in drilled corn and again it has disadvantages. The stalks planted in a row will give more room for plants than when checked. The ignorance of 75 stalks per acre may not give so much of a chance for loss when poor seed is considered. Drilled corn will be more difficult to keep clean.

The barbed wire fence is a thing that should go out of every community. If there is any excuse for its use at all it is found on the Western ranges, where vast areas of land have to be fenced that do not belong to the man that is paying for the fencing. In well-settled communities it is objectionable. Some of our States have laws that forbid it being stretched along the public highway. Many a good animal has been ruined by being caught on a barbed wire fence. In this day of good, smooth wire fences, there is little reason for using the barbarous kind.

The choice of the boar is of greatest importance, for it must not be forgotten that the sire is half the herd. In the case of young boars, the age of the animal must always be borne in mind. It is very difficult to judge boars at from three to five months old. When purchasing a boar of this age it is therefore very desirable to see his sire and dam. If so far as can be judged in his yet immature state, the young boar possesses the characteristics sought for, and an inspection of his parents shows them to be of the desired type, the probability is all in favor of the animal developing along the same lines.

Tests with barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers for hops have been in progress for seven years on an English experimental farm. At the beginning of a three-year rotation one plot received three loads of barnyard manure for the entire period, while a second plot received ten loads each year. A third plot was annually given commercial fertilizers. In 1903 the plot receiving all the barnyard manure in one dressing yielded nearly half a hundredweight more per acre than the plot receiving the same amount of manure in three dressings each year, and the yields of both of these plots were considerably in advance of the yield obtained with the commercial fertilizers alone.

Fertilize the Orchard.

A Kansas fruit grower says: "Orchards will in time exhaust, at least partially, the fertility of the soil, and this exhaustion is especially noticeable on soils which are not very rich at the time of planting the trees. To make young trees grow more rapidly a fertilizer should be used containing a small per cent of nitrogen mixed with potash and phosphate. For older orchards the nitrogen is not so necessary, while phosphates and potash should be increased, especially the quantity of potash. It is frequently a good plan to stimulate top growth by sowing the orchard to crimson clover in late summer and turning it under in the spring."

We would add that it seems to be the opinion of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota orchardists that the "cowpea" is one of the best orchard fertilizers. It keeps the ground clean and loose, and at the same time supplies it with the proper nitrogenous matter. Then the cultivation of the peas is all that the trees frequently pay all expenses of cultivation and something more.

Contributors Following.

Dr. Mayo of the Kansas Agricultural College states that he has received the present spring quite a number of reports of what seem to be clear cases of young pigs and other animals dying as a result of eating young cocklebur.

He says that the young burrs are very poisonous at certain periods of growth, mostly when they are in the two-leaved stage, causing inflammation of the stomach and intestines, but he cannot throw any light on the nature of the poison. He does not hold out much hope of successful treatment after the poison has once entered the system, but suggests that perhaps raw linseed oil might be helpful.

Alfalfa as Swine Food.

Alfalfa is the natural food for swine. The pregnant sow on alfalfa pasture generally needs no grain at all, at most but a trifle of corn should be in a thin condition when turned to pasture. Pigs born from sows pasturing on alfalfa are unusually fine and strong. After they come the sows need a little more grain than before and suckle profusely. The little pigs enjoy the sweet, tender herbage and thrive on it, but they, too, should have a daily allowance of grain. This is not absolutely necessary, as in Colorado, western Kansas and Nebraska many hog ranches are found where no grain is produced or fed winter or summer, but only alfalfa hay dry in winter and alfalfa pasture in summer, but the pigs are often sold to farmers in the corn belt to be fattened. It is economy to feed corn on alfalfa pasture. Alfalfa alone is too one-sided a ration. It is too rich in protein and too poor in starch and fat.—Joseph E. Wing in Pennsylvania Bulletin.

Virtue in the Tar Pot.

What is needed in this country more than all else to make sheep growing profitable is more of those old shepherds with the tar pot and a watchful eye, writes Dr. C. D. Smead in American Sheep Breeder. There is too much "set around" the coal stove on a nail keg in the grocery store and grumble over our bad luck with the sheep by reason of worms, ticks, scab and the like. The old fellow with the tar pot would have seen something wrong with the first sheep. If he coughed, into his mouth would have gone a dab of tar, and the chances are some lung worm that was to be wouldn't have been. If he saw a single sheep rubbing or biting itself, it would have gone a dab of tar, and the little parasite would have collapsed. I am not saying this with the thought that tar is the best remedy for ticks, lice and scab mites, but it was all sufficient with the watchful eye of the man with the tar pot. He killed the cuss in the barn and did not wait until he had an army to contend with.

Meat as Chick Food.

In a recent report of experiments in feeding chicks the Rhode Island experiment station says:

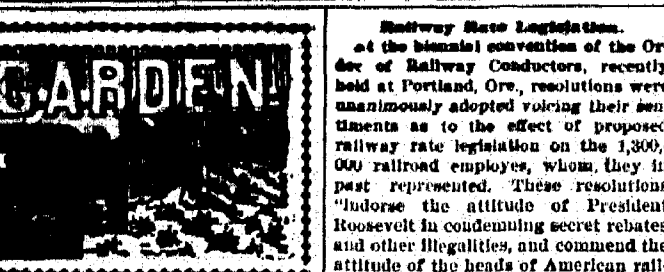
"The use of the proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks."

"The experiment which led up to this conclusion was with an incubator of 210 chicks. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except the rations. Pen A was fed a balanced ration of grains, meat and green food. The chicks grew and thrived, and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths amounted to 3.0 per cent. In Pen B all animal food was withheld. The deaths were 9.5 per cent, of which 75 per cent had bowel trouble. Pen C was fed on grain alone, all animal food and all green food being omitted from the ration. The deaths were 32.7 per cent, of which 76.5 per cent showed digestive trouble. In Pen D all grain food was omitted. The deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent, of which 83.8 per cent showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and Pen A showed the greatest average weight."

Harrowing Reduces Labor.

The Southern soil tillers are now wisely selecting the best implements to aid them in destroying weeds and pulverizing their lands. The harrow is not found on every farm, and yet it will accomplish more work in one day in putting the crop in good condition than the plow they are using will in two. The harrow is of special benefit in being passed over the Irish potato plants, and even when an inch high, in tearing the surface of soil and yet not injuring the plants. The harrow with teeth sloping backward at an angle of forty-five degrees will do no harm to corn five inches high or wheat four inches high. Try it on a small plot of corn or half the field, and observe the difference in thirty days thereafter with the part not harrowed.

The heavy rains after the corn has been planted pack the surface soil, and that prevents the spring suns from warming the soil to the depth of four inches, where the young corn roots are too cold to perform their natural functions. The sloping teeth of the implement will tear up the coating, and the corn plants will put on new life. The harrow will greatly reduce the farm work in keeping the young crops clean. A harrow with seventy-five teeth will clean up the young weeds or grass on fifteen acres in one day. The young corn plant may be laid down on the soil for a day, but it will soon lift its head, and then it will more than make up for the time lost while down. Friends, get out of your old ways and put into your crops better implements and they will increase the yield of corn more than the cost of the new implement.



Railway Rate Legislation.

At the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Conductors, recently held at Portland, Ore., resolutions were unanimously adopted voicing their sentiments as to the effect of proposed railway rate legislation on the 1,300,000 railroad employees, whom they in past represented. These resolutions "indorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other illegalities, and commend the attitude of the heads of American railways, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the President on this question."

They then respectfully pointed out to Congress the "inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over railway rates, now lower by far in the United States than in any other country," because such action would "result in litigation and confusion and inevitably tend to an enforced reduction in rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railroads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the increased cost of their supplies and materials."

They further protested against such power being given to the present Interstate Commission because "the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, try, condemn and then enforce its decisions at the cost of the carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable."

The conductors base their demand for only such legislation, if any, as would "secure and insure justice and equity and preserve equal rights to all parties concerned" on the ground that the low cost of transportation "is the result of the efficiency of American railway management and operation which have built up the country through constant improvement and development of territory, while at the same time recognition has been given to the value of intelligence among employees in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight rates and lowest wages to employees obtain."

In pressing their claim against legislation adverse to their interests, they point out the fact that "the freight rates of this country average only 2 per cent of the cost of articles to the consumer, thus making the freight rate so insignificant a factor in the selling price that numerous standard articles are sold at the same price in all parts of the country."

Fog-signaling Station.

The lighthouse board of the United States has been making some interesting tests with a new fog-signaling apparatus, says London Sphere. The object of this device is not only to warn the mariner of close approach to an island or dangerous rock but to inform him of his exact compass bearing. The apparatus is in the form of a single automatically revolving megaphone with eight trumpets, which are sounded in turn. It is blown by a prearranged code so that any one hearing it may know exactly in what direction he is steering. The instrument at Falkner's Island is operated as follows: One long blast means that the signal you hear to the north of you, one short blast that it is south of you.

One of the fog-signaling apparatuses has been placed by the Canadian government at Paine Point in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some elaborate fog signals have recently been carried out by St. Catherine's Point in the Isle of Wight. For the improvement of the fog-signaling apparatus used in the British lighthouse a great variety of curiously shaped horns were used. It was found that a great amount of waste occurred by some of the sound going in an upward direction, and to get rid of this wastage a special elliptical mouth trumpet was devised for use at lighthouses.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth Avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Colo., says:

"You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Another Use for It.

If the father of his country now could run for an office high, his little hatchet he could use. To nail the campaign lie.

Trite, but True.

He—There's only one thing certain about marriage. She—What is that? He—The uncertainty.

Trouble Increasing.

When your trouble with food-digestion seems to be increasing, and various pains, like stomachache, headache, backache, etc., beset you; when your bowels and liver seem continually out of order, what you need is Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin. It is safe, pleasant, and far superior to all pills or cathartics. Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

That's the Answer.

"I can't understand why you're so much more clever than I."

"Sure you can't. If you could I wouldn't be!"—Cleveland Leader.

More Important.

If a man needs not her flow of words a woman never really cares. If he only tells her how becoming are The hat and gown she wears.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Powder FREE.

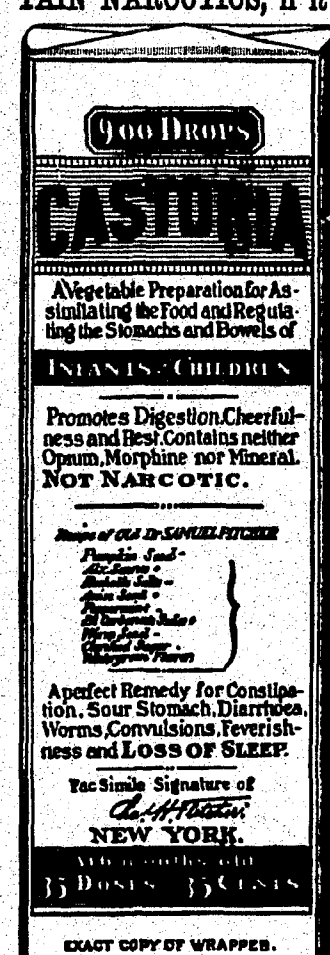
Write to-day to Allen R. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Powder. It cures itching, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy to wear. Cures corns and bunions. All Druggists and Shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Infant mortality is reported to be greater in France than in any other country except Russia. The deaths the first year are 6 to 7 per cent in Sweden, 15 in France and 23.6 in Russia.

If you have a hair-raising story to tell, write it on a bald-headed man.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinwale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. J. R. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., says: "A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is, deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children, for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Bowman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

Dr. Howard James, of New York City, says: "It is with great pleasure that I desire to testify to the medicinal virtue of your Castoria. I have used it with marked benefit in the case of my own daughter, and have obtained excellent results from its administration to other children in my practice."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS.

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 71 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BY MR. & B. HEGE.

B. & O. R. R. Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C., Tells of Wonderful Cure of Eczema by Cuticura.

Mr. B. Hege, passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Washington, D. C., one of the well-known railroad men of the country, sends the following grateful letter in praise of the Cuticura Remedies:

"Thanks to the Cuticura Remedies, I am now rid of that fearful pest, weeping eczema, for the first time in three years. It first appeared on the back of my hand in the form of a little pimple, growing into several blotches, and then on my ears and ankles. They were exceedingly painful because of the itching and burning sensation, and always raw. After the first day's treatment with Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, there was very little of the burning and itching and the cure now seems to be complete. I shall be glad to aid in relieving others suffering as I was, and you may use my letter as you wish. (Signed) B. Hege, Washington, D. C., June 9, '04."

"At the conference of the managers of the New York Central lines, held New York June 6, all lines being represented by their general managers and passenger officials, it was decided, beginning with the regular summer change, Sunday, June 13, to quicken the speed of the 'Twentieth Century Limited' so as to make the time between New York and Chicago eighteen hours instead of twenty hours, the New York Central lines having made the twenty-hour time during the past three years, and having also made the run between New York and Chicago in twenty hours with their 'Exposition Flyer' for the one hundred and eighty days of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, twenty years ago."

The New York Central lines make the point that the New York Central has had in service the 'Empire State Express'—which has been the fastest train in the world for its distance, 440 miles—for fourteen years, having held the world's record for that time, and for three years and 180 days having held the world's record for a thousand-mile train in twenty hours."

The proposed schedule of eighteen hours is simply the extension of the time of the 'Empire State Express' through from Buffalo to Chicago, the time having been made for fourteen years between New York and Buffalo. On this new schedule, the train will leave Chicago at 2:30 p. m., arriving Grand Central Station, New York, at 9:30 next morning, and, returning, will leave New York 3:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 8:30 a. m. following day."

At the same time the 'Lake Shore Limited' will be quickened up an hour and will make the time from Chicago to New York in 23 hours instead of 24, leaving Chicago 5:30 p. m. by the Lake Shore and arriving New York 5:30 p. m. by the New York Central."

The 'Southwestern Limited' train, No. 11, which now leaves Grand Central Station at 9 p. m., will, beginning June 13, leave at 2:04 p. m., saving an hour to an hour and a half on the present journey to St. Louis and Cincinnati."

Natural Deduction.

"You should stable your cows in wet weather," remarked the customer who never overlooked an opportunity to register a kick.

"How do you know what I do?" queried the owner of the village dairy.

"Because your milk has a rain flavor," explained the party of the first part."

Lewis' "Single Rider." The richest quality cigar on the market at straight prices. As good as gold. Lewis' Factory, Philadelphia.

Let Common Sense Decide

Do you honestly believe, that coffee sold loose (in bulk), exposed to dust, germs and insects, passing through many hands (some of them not over-clean), "blended," you don't know how or by whom, is fit for your use? Of course you don't. But

LION COFFEE

is another story. The green berries, selected by keen judges at the plantation, are skillfully roasted at our factories, where precautions you would not dream of are taken to secure perfect cleanliness, flavor, strength and uniformity.

From the time the coffee leaves the factory no hand touches it till it is opened in your kitchen.

This has made LION COFFEE the LEADER of ALL PACKAGE COFFEES.

Millions of American Homes welcome LION COFFEE daily. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity. "Quality survives all opposition."

(Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package.) (Save your Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMOUSLY FAVORITE MEDICINE

CASCARETS

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

MOVE ON To the WINTER WHEAT COUNTRY of CANADA

We will give you a quarter section of best land WINTER WHEAT LANDS for \$5,000. 6,000 ACRES and some in first class wheat land for \$10,000. This offer will pay for the land. 10,000 ACRES for \$10,000. 20,000 ACRES for \$20,000. 30,000 ACRES for \$30,000. 40,000 ACRES for \$40,000. 50,000 ACRES for \$50,000. 60,000 ACRES for \$60,000. 70,000 ACRES for \$70,000. 80,000 ACRES for \$80,000. 90,000 ACRES for \$90,000. 100,000 ACRES for \$100,000. 110,000 ACRES for \$110,000. 120,000 ACRES for \$120,000. 130,000 ACRES for \$130,000. 140,000 ACRES for \$140,000. 150,000 ACRES for \$150,000. 160,000 ACRES for \$160,000. 170,000 ACRES for \$170,000. 180,000 ACRES for \$180,000. 190,000 ACRES for \$190,000. 200,000 ACRES for \$200,000. 210,000 ACRES for \$210,0

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.
"You think you do—but you don't."
—Bernard Shaw.
In the touch-and-go of the daily show
Where the virtues are highly prized.
We've a conscience sweet with the
mild conceit
That we're looking down with a
Jove-like frown
On the Turk or the Hottentot
While we spread our wings like the
perfect things
Which we think we are—but we're
not.

This nation of ours, as it tells the
Fowls
Is the land of the free and the
brave;
In God we trust, and we're awfully
just.
And we haven't the sign of a slave.
No peasants toll on our chainless soil,
As labor the sons of the Czar;
For we're not in the books of the
Sere Grand Dukes—
We think we're not—but we are.

There's no great span 'twixt the Con-
gressman
And the humblest Mick in the
ditch;
We see no charms in a coat of arms,
And we don't bow down to the
rich.
We never gaze with a thankful gaze
In the fields of the parvenu;
We never stare at a millionaire—
We think we don't—but we do.
Wallace Irwin in Life.

A Little Rebel.

By CLARE CARTER

It was May Brinley's wedding day.
In another hour she would be Mrs.
John Hargrave. How hard it was to
realize!
After the ceremony which made
them man and wife was over, and
Jack traveled for four weeks;
then they came home to their own
beautiful home—her father's wedding
gift to her. Here a round of festivi-
ties awaited them, so that the young
people for three months had no single
evening to themselves.
"I am tired, May. Let us stay at
home tonight, darling," said Jack one
evening after dinner, as May was
about to leave him to make her toilet
for some party.
"Absurd, Jack! You're not growing
old already, surely! Besides, I prom-
ised Mrs. Armstrong we would come,
and I cannot disappoint her."
"I don't like Mrs. Armstrong, May. I
wish you were not so intimate with
her; and really, my head aches to-
night. Stay at home, like a good
girl!"

"Of a moment May wavered. She
looked within the library, which
seemed so warm and inviting. Then
she remembered something that Mrs.
Armstrong had said about spoiling
men, and how easy it was to begin,
and how selfish they were.
So she ran up the stairs, calling
back over her shoulder:
"Come, Jack, we've no time to lose.
And as to your horrid prejudice, do
try and get over it!"
Half an hour later he stood in full
dress, waiting the advent of the beau-
tiful girl, who all unconsciously to
them both, was steering her frail ves-
sel on the quicksands of married mis-
ery.

A year passed, and Mr. and Mrs.
Hargrave were still in the gay vortex
of fashionable life; but to the man's
spirit it had grown unutterably wear-
isome.

It was no uncommon thing for Jack
to spend his evenings with his books
and thoughts, while his young wife
went out alone.

"May, I wish you would give Mrs.
Armstrong up," he said to her one
evening as they sat at dinner.

"But, Jack, I have already accepted
an invitation to a dinner party there
for Thursday evening."

"Then write and decline. I do not
ask for this without good cause, lit-
tle girl; but things have recently
come to my hearing regarding this
lady, and I do not wish my wife's
name coupled with hers."

May answered nothing more, but in
her own heart her decision was un-
shaken. Of course she should go. She
had been married more than a year
now, and so far had always had her
own sweet will and way.

This time the latter was unexpect-
edly made easy to her; for as Jack
kissed her goodnight on Thursday
morning he said to her:
"I shan't be home to dinner to-
night, May. You had better dine at
mother's. By the way, this is Mrs.
Armstrong's night. You have sent
that regret?"

The first fear she had ever felt of
Jack crept into her heart at a new,
stern look she saw in his eyes, and it
drew her first falsehood to him from
her lips.

"Yes," she answered.
He stooped and kissed her more
tenderly.

"I'll make it up to you yet, darling.
Believe me, I did not ask it without a
good cause."

She stood quite still after he had
left her. She was half-tempted yet to
obey him; but—pshaw! What non-
sense it was!

So, at seven o'clock, the coupe stood
at her door, and in a bewitching din-
ner dress, she was driven to the house
her husband had forbidden her to en-
ter.

It was ten o'clock when she re-
turned home.

A light in the library showed that
her husband was at home. She hesi-
tated an instant at the door, and
then went boldly in.

to forgive her, but she remembered
Mrs. Armstrong's advice.
"Yes," she said. "I had a charming
evening; but I am quite sleepy now.
Good-night! I am going to bed now."
"Why did you disobey me, May?"
he demanded.

"Because I do not propose to be a
slave to your caprice—because I have
had my own way all my life, and I
intend to have it."

"And I say you shall not have it!
Choose between Mrs. Armstrong and
me—between your unworthy friend
and your husband—between your own
will and our future happiness—on this
instant, choose!"

"I have made my choice; I abide
by it. When you are more reasonable
I will listen further. Now, good
night."

He made her no answer. She lin-
gered a moment at the head of the
stairs, hoping he would speak again
but all was silent.

In the early morning a servant
brought her a note. It was from her
husband, and ran thus:

"At nine o'clock I shall sail for
abroad. To be absent three months
during that time my lawyer will con-
sult you in regard to our separation
and make it as easy as possible. I
have known for a long time that our
tastes were diametrically opposed
that all my sweet hopes of home were
wrecked; but not that you could defy
and outrage the love which I so freely
gave you. Do not think me harsh in
leaving you without a good-bye, but I
thought it would be less painful to
both."

With tear-blinded eyes she glanced
up at the clock. It was just eight.
She had one hour in which to act. It
was but the work of ten minutes to
order a waiter to bring a cup of coffee,
then issue her commands to the coachman
to drive at any speed, but reach the
pier before the clock struck nine.

It was ten minutes past the hour
when the pier was reached, and al-
ready far out in the bay stood the
giant ship.

With a loud cry of agony May real-
ized the whole, then the strain re-
laxed, and the fair young head fell
back upon its silken cushions in a
dead faint.

"A lady fainting!" was the cry which
reached a gentleman giving some at-
tentions about the baggage which he
had countermanded being put upon
the vessel which had just set sail.

He turned quickly. There stood
his own carriage, and within it the
lovely face of his unconscious wife.

It was the work of an instant to
spring beside her and lift it on his
breast, trying to revive her with his
passionate kisses. At last the beau-
tiful eyes opened with a wild, incred-
ulous recognition.

"Oh, I am dreaming!" she mur-
mured. "Jack, Jack! don't leave
me!"

"No, darling—no! At the last mo-
ment my heart relented. I thought
perhaps I had misjudged you, or that
I had been too severe, and I ordered
my baggage to be taken off the steam-
er, and let it sail without me. My
wife, I thought you did not love me—
that you had chosen the world, be-
cause my darling, no true woman
finds it hard to yield to the man she
can respect and love; and surely,
May, you can only not out her plea
for forgiveness—plea all too easy to
grant; and even tears are sweet
when kissed away by love's lips."
New York News.

Adjusting the Rates.
The stage route from the Boston &
Maine Railroad station at Meredith,
N. H., to Center Harbor and Sand-
wich is one of the few remaining links
of the system that formerly extended
all over New England. Forty years
ago John Little, of Laconia, N. H.,
was a driver on this route. One day
a fussy individual approached him
with numerous inquiries regarding
the route and wound up by asking the
rates of fare.

"Well," said John, "we charge \$1
for first class, 75 cents for second and
50 cents for third class passage."

The man looked over the stage and
inquired where the third-class passen-
gers were seated.

"Oh," said John, "sit anywhere; we
don't make any difference about that,"
and thinking that he had struck a
country crank, the man paid his 50
cents for a third-class passage.

Everything went smoothly until
they reached the foot of one of the
long hills which extend over nearly
one-half of the distance, when the
driver pulled up with the announce-
ment: "First-class passengers will re-
main seated, second-class passengers
will get out and walk, and third-class
passengers will get out and push."

Boston Herald.

Japs as Colonizers.
When Japan got the island of For-
mosa from China ten years ago it was
one of the most savage and unpro-
gressive places on earth.

Since the beginning of the year full
forces have been working night and
day on the Formosan Government
Railway. It is a splendid job, which,
when finished, will include several
miles of tunnelling and some long
bridges.

When the two divisions are joined
the main line will extend from Kilung,
in the north, through the western por-
tion of the island, to Takow in the
south, a distance of about 250 miles
and will afford transportation facil-
ities between the principal ports and
the developed sections of the island.

The line is of forty-two-inch gauge
and is being permanently laid with
sixty-pound rails.

An account of the branch-line
"feeders" makes odd reading for
Americans.

These are small tramways, from
three and one-half to fifteen miles in
length, reaching out into the more
important productive districts. Chil-
ren coolies push the cars on these
tramways, and while they are minis-
ters to the principal ports and the
developed sections of the island.

The spider has a tremendous appe-
tite, and his gourmandizing defies all
human competition.

WOMEN AND FASHION

When Men Lead the Way.

There is a silly old rule which says,
"Ladies must precede the gentlemen."
It has just reached the point where
man must make a trailer or a jumping
jack of himself in order to observe
this rule. Many times when a woman
should be allowed to meekly follow her
escort, she is pushed on to the front.

There are cut and dried rules, rules
which men won't take the trouble to
remember as long as they think that
"Ladies precede the gentlemen" can be
applied to everything. But this old
rule cannot be applied to everything.
In fact it has many exceptions that,
it ought not to be applied, offhand, to
anything. For a woman to be pushed
into a public place ahead of a man,
not only makes her feel uncomfortably
conspicuous, but it gives a man the
feeling that he is being led about by
the nose.

The chances are that the woman will
twist herself into a knot, turning about
for him, and that he will stumble
blindly over a yard or so of dress goods
trying to catch up with her and in de-
ciding whether she is expecting him at
her right or at her left.

At a private house the men stand
aside for the women to pass out of
the dining room. The same form is ob-
served in passing into the room, unless
each woman has an escort. In the pub-
lic dining hall the man should precede
the woman, both when entering and
passing out. This allows the man to
select the table and to assist in seat-
ing the woman comfortably.

A man is never at a greater disad-
vantage than in opening a heavy door
that swings from him. If he attempts
to allow the woman to precede him,
he either bursts his gloves exerting his
muscle against the door or the woman
gets a bump from the door. The best
form is for him to precede the woman,
open the door wide and hold it thus un-
til she enters. If the door swings to-
ward him he opens the door, steps
aside and holds it until she has passed
through.

A man always passes from a street
car before a woman, though he follows
her on to a car. A man should precede
a woman down the aisle of church or
theater, though he never precedes her
to a seat. In mounting steps the man
should either walk beside the woman
or precede her.

When a man is in doubt as to whether
he should precede or follow the
woman, let him adopt that plan which
will make the woman most comfort-
able and least conspicuous.—Virginia
Lee.

Hot Weather Suit.
Nowadays the summer wardrobe is
not complete without at least one
light linen or silk suit. These may
be dressy or severe according to their
use, but the woman who expects to
go about much during the summer
will need both.

The popularity of the surplice
bodice lines apparent in everything
from street frock to evening gown.
The model is not only pretty and be-
coming, but within the scope of the
home dressmaker.

In this suit the skirt is one of the
newest shaping, circular on sides and
back of the narrow front gore. On
the bodice the V-shaped opening is
filled in with a plastron of tuckled silk,
and a tucker and stock of heavy silk
over lace. A double puff forms the

effects are no less potent in robbing
the face of the peach-bloom tints which
are the admiration of the poet, the
painter and the general public. Worry
affects the entire nervous system, and
through it the liver and organs of di-
gestion and the heart. The things a
woman thinks have more than any-
thing else the power to make or mar
her beauty; so let her beware of wor-
rying over much, lest she lose the
greatest of all the gifts.

Health and Beauty Hints.
Any one desirous of sleeping sound-
ly should go to bed without hunger,
but also without having taken a very
full meal.

Almond meal properly compounded
is as cleansing as soap and some-
times is better for the skin of the
face. Cucumber cream is excellent
for massage.

A pint of rosewater, diluted with a
tablespoonful of glycerin, forms an
excellent preservative for the hands,
and will keep them smooth and white
if applied each time after washing.

Sometimes the habit of walking at
an unreasonable hour is set up. The
best course is to rise, engage in some
work, and refrain from sleeping—
even when tempted—until the ensu-
ing light. This will break the habit.

Rules for the Stout.
Drink tea instead of coffee.
Take plenty of exercise and use the
dumb-bells regularly every morning.
Give up starchy foods and eat toast
or bran biscuits, instead of ordinary
bread.

Take no sugar and no milk with the
tea. Learn to drink it with lemon
squeezed into it.

When thirsty eat an orange or an
apple instead of drinking a hearty
draught of water.

Don't abandon a meal, for this may
result in a bad headache, but eat with
regularity and not too much.

Following are a few rules for those
who are desirous of becoming thinner.
Owing to their sufferings from super-
fluous flesh:

The Dining Table.
The opportunities of the dinner table
are sadly neglected throughout the
land. In the rush and struggle for
wealth, power and fame, in poverty at
the one extreme and the indolence of
the rich at the other, the dinner table
is slighted in many ways except in
overeating, unless in this there are
some whose food is limited. There is
too much of approaching this meal
with a business-like air and an ap-
parent disposition of accomplishing
the unpleasant duty of eating it as rap-
idly, quietly and as unappetizingly as

opportunities of personal improve-

ment, as possible.

The dinner hour is the time when all
members of the family meet, accom-
panied by friends and guests. It is a
time when care should sit on no one's
brow, when happy, good feeling should
shine through expressive countenances,
when the feelings should flow and the
wit be bright. To be educated to eat
dinner as one ought, in every particu-
lar, would be an education to be proud
of and a most elevating accomplish-
ment. We do not refer to the cere-
monies of the formal dinner, the uses
of which are far different from those
in mind and, indeed, opposite to them,
for people grow out of mere cere-
monies as they advance in civilization.

The Woman Who Worries.
A woman who never worries de-
clares that there is nothing more de-
trimental to beauty in woman than wor-
ry. The worrying woman does nobody
any good. She simply invites the hand
of Time, which writes plenty of wrinkles
on her brow, around her eyes and
mouth, paints her face a yellow and
gives a lack-luster eye that no artifice
can brighten.

It is quite unnecessary to worry,
and it is a total waste of energy
which could be better employed in
doing something useful. The man
who wrote (it must have been a man)
"It is not work but worry that kills"
knew something. He had a wife, or a
sister, or a cousin, or an aunt who
worried him by the hour, and so killed
him by inches.

That is the worst of
a worrying woman. She not only wor-
ries, but she worries you.

You know a worrying woman the
moment you see her. Her character
is written in her face in wrinkles
which you would think nothing short
of a miracle would obliterate.

Downright ugliness is a heavy price
to have to pay for the possession of a
bad habit, but there it is. And not
only does worry directly influence the
complexion for evil; its more remote

opportunities of personal improve-

ment, as possible.

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Mrs. John Cox, wife of a New York
architect, is the first woman to become
principal of the Clappanqua Institute,
one of the best known Quaker schools
in the United States.

The daughters of Captain John Mul-
lan, U. S. A., are running a laundry
in Washington, and although the ven-
ture is a success, some of their rela-
tives are quite indignant.

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnson of
Washington has been appointed "offi-
cial photographer" by the Imperial
Yacht Club of Germany during the
preparation for the transatlantic race
for the Kaiser's cup.

Signora Cousino of South America
is said to be the richest woman in
the world. Her silver, copper and
coal mines yield her \$185,000 a month.
Receipts from her stock farm are

more than those from the mines, and
she owns a large interest in a fleet
of steamships.

In Iceland men and women are in
every respect political equals. The na-
tion, which numbers over 70,000 people
is governed by representatives elected
by both men and women.

Duchess Cecile, on arriving in Ber-
lin on the eve of her marriage, will
be escorted to the Kaiser's palace by
butchers. They will wear dress
suits, silk hats, white gloves, patent
leather shoes, and white ties. They
are privileged to act as escorts as
long as the Hohenzollerns reign in
Prussia.

About Parasols.
Taffeta is first.
Emerald green fascinates.
Dainty pastel shades are general.
Contrasting borders are worn in.
Enamelled ball handles are effective.
Club handles have a very smart look.
Tiny plaques rival ruffles as decora-
tions.

For convenience there's the crook
handle.
Some smart examples are in cham-
pagne.

All-over floral designs are pomp-
ous.
The folding parasol is a convenience
in traveling.

For Hires.
Chinese embroidery is new for wed-
ding gowns.

Lace over chiffon over satin makes
a ravishing bridal toilette.
The train should be wadded and
weighted.

Wedding veils are now mounted on
ribbon bands.
Garters and stockings must match.
Handkerchief linen makes lovely
bridal lingerie.

Man's Way.
When a man and his wife start to
go anywhere, says a Missouri paper,
he tells her to get out his good suit, fix
the buttons in his shirt, get his cuffs,
good shoes, tie his necktie, brush his
hat, perfume his handkerchief, and a
few other little jobs. Then he puts on
his hat and says, "Great Scott! Ain't
you ready yet?"

Combs.
Toilet combs should seldom be wash-
ed, for it makes them brittle, but they
are all the better for being frequently
cleaned with borax powder. This
should be rubbed on dry, and the comb
should be well polished with tissue
paper.

To Freshen Carpets.
To the ordinary combination of
warm water and ammonia used for
freshening carpets, add a tablespoonful
of kerosene, and the result will be still
more satisfactory.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is said that yawning is most
healthful exercise, remarks the Chi-
cago News. Now we know what the
magazine poetry departments are for.
Their main purpose is not literary
but therapeutic.

Dynamite and other explosives
should be shipped by railroads under
restrictions which will make ghastly
accidents like that at Harrisburg, Pa.,
a practical impossibility, declares the
New York Tribune.

The Hon. Edward Atkinson boldly
renews his assertion that \$65 a year
is enough for a woman to dress on.
But if any woman in the United
States dresses on that sum there is
only one reason for it, thinks the
New York Tribune.

Indianians spent \$6,000,000 a year
attempting to cure themselves, and
only one-fourth of that amount to pre-
vent disease. We don't seem to take
much stock any more in the old
adage about the ounce of prevention
and pound of cure, asserts the Colum-
bia City Commercial-Mail.

Three miles in eleven minutes was
the record made the other day by a
New York hospital ambulance—a
plain, ordinary, old-fashioned horse
ambulance into the bargain. And no-
body objected to the fast driving,
least of all the man whose life was
saved by it.

The gold mining industry in South
Africa has at last fully recovered
from the effects of the war, states
the New York Tribune. The output
from the Rand is now greater than
ever before in the history of that
treasure land. It is to be expected
that the general prosperity of the
whole country will similarly increase.

In hiring a herdic, coupe, or other
carriage, never forget to look at the
horses and hire those that look the
best and have no docked tails, admon-
ishes Our Dumb Animals. When we
take a herdic we pick out one drawn
by a good horse, tell the driver not
to hurry, but take it easy, and give
him five or ten cents over his fare for
being kind to his horse. We never
ride behind a dock-tailed horse.

There are three ways to learn the
value of a dollar, states the Troy
(Kan.) Chief. The first is to spend
it and see what you get for it. The
second is to earn it and see what you
give for it. The third is to save it
and learn for all the things it might
buy if you were weak enough to
spend it.

The average fruit-growing farmer
has been putting off the spray prob-
lem from year to year, dreading the
expense a little, but disliking still
more to learn a new process, says the
Massachusetts Commonwealth. But the
time is right at hand when many of us
will have to buy a spraying outfit and
learn to use it right, or make up our
minds to get out of the orchard busi-
ness. The new scale insect and the
brown-tail moth have added the finish-
ing touch to an already threatening
situation.

A gentleman lectured here last
week, says Goodwin's Salt Lake
Weekly, his theme being principally
the technical schools of Germany,
where thousands of students graduate
annually from technical schools and
find immediate employment in the
manufactories of that country, with
the result that Germany is fast be-
coming the foremost of manufacturing
powers, although the lecturer admit-
ted that in all first-class works in
Germany, American tools are used.
If after centuries of effort even Ger-
many is obliged to send to America
for tools to place in the hands of her
workmen, it is clear that the
genius after all is on this side of the
sea, only in many important lines it
has not yet been carried out.

The late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's eulo-
gistic references to Lincoln in his re-
cent address before the Joint session
of the New York Legislature are an-
other evidence that the passions and
prejudices of the civil war era are
forever buried in the United States,
avows Leslie's Weekly. No more
striking tribute was ever paid to the
martyr President than was passed up-
on him by this former eminent Con-
federate soldier. It recalls the lofty
pledge to Sumner, just after his death,
by Senator Lamar, also a distinguish-
ed adherent of the "lost cause." Lee's
eulogy of Lincoln was the last public
utterance of one of the bravest sol-
diers of the South, and, like the dying
words of Gen. Grant on Mount Mc-
Gregor, it was an eloquent plea for
perpetual peace.

Mrs. Carnegie provides a retiring
pension for every superannuated pro-
fessor in the country. Some of our
readers will know so much more
about this subject than we do that we
hesitate to express an opinion, but
we will mildly inquire whether what
is called academic freedom will in
any way be affected in the colleges
that accept Mr. Carnegie's bounty.
Will an invisible padlock be placed
upon the lips of every professor who
expects to take advantage of this
windfall when his term of service is
over, asks the Christian Register.

The work of the creative artist—
author, musician, poet, painter, sculp-
tor—brings pleasure to him in the do-
ing and pleasure to those who view
the finished product, philosophizes the
New York Journal. Perhaps the work
of one who sits in a granite office on
New York's busiest street, diligently
rolling up more dollars and shrewdly
wresting from others their opportuni-
ties to work, except as hirelings, may
bring him pleasure, but what good
does it do the world? How could
must be the brain that finds in this
money-making grind its chief joy in
life? Small wonder that it turns to
Holy Writ for comfort—or in the vain
hope of finding excuse.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

Irrigation Now and Hereafter.

No irrigation exhibits of prominence
were in evidence at the St. Louis
World's Fair as such, yet in everything
agricultural they formed a leading
part and their withdrawal would have
left huge gaps and taken away the
best. Had the products of the dam
and ditch all been labeled "Grown by
Irrigation," the irrigation exhibits
would have been very large. But few
of the hundreds of thousands of peo-
ple who viewed with amazement the
magnificent fruits and grains from the
Western States, far more notable in
size, appearance and yield than any-
thing they ever saw in the East, were
fully able to realize that those prod-
ucts were raised upon lands which a
few years ago were useless deserts,
but now made fertile by the art of
irrigation. Practical methods of ir-
rigation were demonstrated at the Gov-
ernment building by a model of Salt
River Valley in Arizona, where a sys-
tem of ditches and laterals, by which
the water is distributed onto the farms
and orchards below, are now under
construction in the mountains. Real
water was running through these
ditches. This great work of Uncle
Sam's in Arizona is progressing rap-
idly. A cement tulle, to make the 300,
000 barrels of cement needed in the
masonry, is completed. A \$100,000
mountain road, to convey the dam
material from Phoenix is finished and,
most remarkable, the river itself has
been carried through tunnels around
the dam site and is furnishing 1,000
electric horse power with which to
build the dam. This is to be used to
construct the giant works and thus the
river will build its own dam and form
the greatest reservoir in the United
States. Of all sizes and classes were
the irrigation pumps exhibited in the
farm and implement department; but
more striking than these were the
windmills. These busy machines reared
their tall heads above the surround-
ing buildings and whirled gaily in
the breeze, forming a striking exam-
ple of man's ingenuity in harnessing
the elements. The highest of these,
built by one of the largest windmill
manufacturers, spread its steel wings
320 feet in the air, and with a moder-
ate wind pumped 40,000 gallons an
hour. The water gushed up like a fine
artesian well, enough to irrigate thor-
oughly a good-sized farm. The West
is at the beginning of tremendous
progress in agriculture. The govern-
ment has undertaken the work of na-
tional reclamation of the desert and
is pushing the work vigorously. Vast
engineering works—huge dams and
canals—are being constructed in the
Western States and Territories, and as
the work proceeds the people will re-
alize its wisdom and worth, and it will
be extended until the former desert
places shall become the most fruitful
of any in the land. Twenty years
hence, if the government's irrigation
work continues along right lines and
is